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Thailand Reverses Policy, Will Grant Cambodians Refuge

BANGKOK, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Thailand, in a reversal of its official policy, said today that refugees fleeing the war in Cambodia would be allowed to enter Thailand and not be forced back.

Krangsak Chamanan, foreign minister, said only four months ago ordered refugees to be forcibly repatriated to Cambodia, told a meeting of foreign and refugee officials that the government had changed its mind.

"Those people who have fled from Cambodia will be welcomed in Thailand," he said. "There will be no more forced repatriation."

Thailand and Vietnam agreed to call off the press criticism that had escalated between them, Krangsak said, that the two countries should move ahead, seeking their differences.

Visit by Vietnamese

agreement was reached on the day of a visit here by Vietnamese acting Foreign Minister Pham Van Dong, in a 90-minute meeting with the premier.

Krangsak said he had decried an attempt by Mr. Thach to force Thailand to recognize the backed Cambodian government of Heng Samrin.

Krangsak indicated that the meeting was cordial, despite Mr. Thach's rejection at the airport by the protesters protesting Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia with placards "Stop Genocide" and "Oppose 1979."

Thach said that Mr. Thach had written a letter to Vietnamese Pham Van Dong saying that he had resolved to maintain relations with Thailand.

Krangsak repeated Thailand's position of official neutrality in the Cambodian conflict and said it was humanitarian, not political.

He said he had asked Mr. Thach to help open a land route to Cambodia for supplies.

"While international relief agencies have been sending food convoys of fruit and other goods to help an estimated 2 million starving people, we are carrying food and several international aid specialists to the border camp at

Immense Kill in El Salvador

From Agency Dispatches
SALVADOR, Oct. 19 — In a here today assassinated an army colonel. A leftist group responsibility for the slaying of two others in an attack they would fight El Salvador government.

Two other leftist organizations said they were discontinuing violent opposition to the junta, was created after President Humberto Romero was overthrown Monday. The junta, with military and three civilian members, has appealed for an end to violence and said it will work to restore ties with Cuba and other nations.

Christians seeking to impose a regime in El Salvador to overthrow the junta, an explosion yesterday destroyed another plane, killing 11.

Victims of today's shooting were Tadeo Martell, an army officer under Gen. Romero, and another director of the Civic Association.

Responsibility for the killing was placed by a guerrilla organization, the Popular Revolutionary Army, and the junta had reconsidered its position to the new government.

The junta has shown goodwill and is not going to fight it. The use of force this morning and evening of three power plants are actions that could not be left. But we are not going to them," said a Popular Revolutionary Army spokesman who said he was for the People's Revolutionary Army, an affiliated organization.



Gen. Krangsak holds Cambodian baby in refugee camp tour.

Carter Officials Appeal Ruling on Taiwan Treaty

By John M. Goshko
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (WP) — The Carter administration, on notice from China that a federal judge's ruling poses "a serious problem" for U.S.-Chinese relations, yesterday began the process of asking the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here to overturn the decision.

After filing a formal notice of appeal, Justice Department officials said they will ask today for an expedited hearing by the full nine-judge circuit court rather than follow the normal procedure of having the matter considered by a three-judge panel.

At issue is the ruling issued Wednesday by U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch that President Carter cannot end the U.S. mutual defense treaty with Taiwan without the approval of either two-thirds of the Senate or a majority of both houses of Congress. Judge Gasch, ruling on a suit by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., and 24 other conservative members of Congress, said that Mr. Carter had acted improperly when he announced last Dec. 15 that the 1954 treaty with Taiwan would be terminated on Jan. 1, 1980.

China had insisted, as a precondition for establishing full relations with Washington, that the United States break off military and diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

In challenging Judge Gasch's decision, administration officials reiterated their contention that the defense treaty carried a provision allowing either country to withdraw on one year's notice and that Mr.



Sheikh Yamani and Sen. Charles Percy listen to speakers at Washington energy symposium.

2d Phase of Rhodesia Talks Confronts Wide Disagreement Over Transition

By Jay Ross
LONDON, Oct. 19 (WP) — The Rhodesia settlement talks moved into their second phase today and immediately ran into heated disagreements over transition measures leading to legal independence for the war-torn country.

The differences among Britain, the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian government, and the rival Patriotic Front guerrillas were not surprising. It is generally acknowledged that the talks on the transition, involving elections, disposition of the warring military forces and a cease-fire, will be far more difficult than the just concluded 38-day talks that produced a constitution for an independent Zimbabwe.

The nature and depth of the differences, however, demonstrated the difficulties Britain still faces in trying to bring about a negotiated settlement of the intractable 14-year-old independence issue.

The Zimbabwe-Rhodesian government "rejected out of hand" the possibility that Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa would step down and Parliament would be dissolved during the transition period leading to elections.

Britain had suggested such moves to Bishop Muzorewa in separate talks earlier this week as part of a plan in which London would temporarily resume authority in its rebel colony, using a British administrator, aided by British civil servants, military and police.

Tough Stance

Taking a tough stance, Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Foreign Minister David Mawema said that the present talks were merely over implementation of the new constitution, which removes significant areas of control by the white minority. His government and Parliament would continue to control the day-to-day operations of government pending election results, he said.

Mr. Mawema noted that Britain had never exercised direct governmental authority in Rhodesia and he did not expect any agreement at the London conference to ignore this history.

In the meeting, Bishop Muzorewa twice said that he had "sheepishly" agreed to new elections, a slip the Patriotic Front was gleeful over. He apparently meant to say "reluctantly," according to conference and British spokesman Nicholas Fenn.

The bishop also said transitional proposals presented by the guerrillas last month were "totally unacceptable." These calls for an eight-member governing council during the transition, equally divided between the front on one side and the British and Muzorewa administration on the other, Britain also has turned down the front's proposals.

Patriotic Front spokesman Edson Zvobgo said "it is preposterous to suggest" that Bishop Muzorewa would stay in the country during the transition. "It is the intention of the Patriotic Front — and apparently shared by the British — that there will be some other administration during that period. It is no time for discussions."

The Front also sharply differed with preliminary suggestions by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that the interim period should be as short as possible, with elections to be held two months after agreement at the London talks.

The Patriotic Front also wanted to get in and out as quickly as possible to avoid becoming involved in a long-term commitment which could be politically difficult.

Lord Carrington cited fears that the proposed cease-fire could break down if there were a long transition period. Thus, he said, there would not be time to register voters or to set out voting constituencies.

Instead, he said, observers could be used to prevent fraudulent voting, and, rather than having individual constituencies, there could be nationwide proportional voting for parties with each party having a list of candidates in order of priority.

U.S. Medical Record

On Khaled Is Stolen
CLEVELAND, Oct. 19 (UPI) — A briefcase containing the personal medical records of King Khaled of Saudi Arabia was stolen last night from the automobile of a doctor at Cleveland Clinic Hospital where the king underwent heart surgery last year.

Dr. Medhi Razavi told police his station wagon was broken into and his \$300 briefcase containing the records was taken. King Khaled is expected in Cleveland soon for a check-up.

Thatcher to Visit U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will make an official visit to Washington on Dec. 18 and 19 at President Carter's invitation, the White House announced today.

Carter Says Oil Nations Are at Peak Production

By Richard D. Lyons
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (NYT) — President Carter took a conciliatory stance toward the oil exporting nations yesterday, saying that he believed their production was at maximum levels and that it was in the national self-interest of some countries to stop overproduction.

Mr. Carter told delegates to a national energy conservation conference that he believed that the oil production of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was "at maximum levels now."

"There is no way to reduce prices," the chief executive said, commenting on the relationship between increases in production and increases in price.

"Saudi Arabia is producing more oil than they want," Mr. Carter said, adding that he was aware that the Saudis considered it to be in their own self-interest to "leave it in the ground."

The attitude of holding back oil production for the benefit of future generations of citizens of OPEC nations has recently gained momentum, especially with the realization that the barrel of oil left in the ground today is worth more tomorrow.

Conservation Plea

Mr. Carter reiterated pleas for national energy conservation efforts to avoid what he termed "political harassment, perhaps even blackmail" from Libya and other nations he did not name.

The Libyan government recently announced price increases that pushed the price of crude oil through the ceiling level set by other member nations of OPEC.

Mr. Carter's remarks yesterday contrasted sharply with his angry denunciation of OPEC price increases last summer. "There is no one on earth who will fail to suffer from these extraordinary increases in oil prices," he said at the time.

Mr. Carter's tone yesterday also was radically different from that of a memo drawn up in July by Stuart Eizenstat, a domestic adviser to the president, who suggested that "we can mobilize the nation around a real crisis and with a clear enemy — OPEC."

Mr. Carter's remarks on OPEC and energy conservation were made in the White House East Room, illuminated by at least 100 lights, before 200 delegates to a meeting of the Alliance to Save Energy, who also heard a conservation plea from Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister.

Production Cuts

Sheikh Yamani said his government was "hopeful" that Saudi petroleum production could be reduced by about one million barrels a day next year, or to about 8.5 million barrels a day, which was the level before political turmoil in Iran reduced exports last year.

The statement was somewhat in conflict with others Sheikh Yamani had made here earlier this week, leaving an air of uncertainty about Saudi Arabia's future oil policy.

According to Energy Secretary Charles Duncan, Sheikh Yamani said in a meeting on Tuesday that no decision had yet been made as to whether production would be reduced next year.

The Saudi minister restated earlier warnings that the United States must take drastic action to conserve oil in order to forestall large price increases when the OPEC nations meet in Caracas in December to set the cartel's prices.

He said that the prices Aramco pays for Saudi crude, now about \$18 a barrel, would be bound to go up since the difference between that number and the OPEC price ceiling, officially \$23.50, now goes to the pockets of the oil companies.

But Sheikh Yamani held out some hope of moderation in the upward spiral of petroleum prices, saying that "if nothing happens in Iran next year there might be a little softness in the market."

This was contrary to Mr. Carter's pronouncement that the international oil situation was a "direct danger" to U.S. security because one-half of the oil used by the country comes from "uncertain sources."

Mr. Carter, noting that the reaction of Americans to the energy "problem" has ranged from "panic" to "almost absolute apathy," said on a more optimistic note that through a "carrot and stick approach" Americans are conserving.

He said conservation efforts were making headway in industry and in autos, where gasoline mileage had improved slightly.

But conservation efforts still had a long way to go, he said. In the trucking industry, the rules and regulations thwarted conservation, he said, and to preserve time-honored franchises, empty trucks were being sent hundreds of miles out of their way.

The president's remarks about OPEC came at a time when many of the cartel's members have raised their prices above those previously agreed upon in part by selling some of their contractual oil on the spot market.

The cash-and-carry spot market price of a barrel of crude has, according to Sheikh Yamani, been going as high as \$40 a barrel due primarily to the high demands of oil-importing nations that have refused to take stringent conservation measures.

OPEC Officials Say West Not Ready for Cooperation

Producers Want Industrial Countries To Adapt to Decline in Oil Abundance And Develop Alternate Energy Sources

Amid warnings of a renewed oil crisis, OPEC countries and industrial nations, mainly in Europe, are groping for ways to start a dialogue. The IHT concludes a two-part series.

By Joseph Fitchett
VIENNA (IHT) — Although many OPEC and Western officials say that it would be in the world's best interest, a broad agreement on oil prices and supplies is not in the offing, participants said here at a recent OPEC seminar.

OPEC officials argued that there is a broadening overlap in interests between oil producers and consumers, but they said that Western leaders have been unready politically to make the public concessions needed to move from confrontation to cooperation with OPEC.

Even before President Carter's conciliatory speech this week, OPEC officials here said that some Western governments were changing their attitudes — at least recognizing the price of crude oil as more oil than justified by the oil exporters' self-interest and charging less for it than the market will bear. But they said, Western cooperation with OPEC faces many pitfalls.

Western energy officials, staking out their bargaining position, want OPEC to provide a breathing space — for at least five years — to enable the industrial nations to adapt gradually to the decline of oil abundance and start seriously economizing on oil and making the big investments needed to develop alternate energy sources, European officials said here.

While rarely acknowledged officially, it has been Western policy to pressure OPEC to maintain high oil output and keep oil prices down in order to tide over the West "until some cheap alternative turns up," a participant said. But OPEC finds little evidence that the time gained in this way is being used by the West to lessen its demand for oil.

Conservation Urged
OPEC, far from resenting any cuts in Western oil purchases, wants the industrial countries to use less oil and find more energy sources in order to extend the life of OPEC countries' reserves, they said. But world demand keeps rising.

In a move partly aimed at reassuring OPEC about the West's intentions of curbing imports, the Tokyo summit adopted oil consumption ceilings for 1985. Although Western politicians say that these targets may be difficult to respect, some oil exporters find the targets too easy. Iraq's oil minister said here that the conservation goals amounted to political propaganda, not a convincing plan to reduce the

Watchful of Western Influence

Interview Sheds Light on Shadowy Hua

By Jay Mathews
PEKING, Oct. 19 (WP) — In his first official published private interview, Chinese Communist Party Chairman and Premier Hua Guofeng has disclosed he is concerned about the possibility of spreading Western influences and the emergence of an intellectual elite in China.

The Chinese news agency yesterday released the text of the Sept. 11 interview with British writer Felix Greene. The release was more than a month late but coincided with Peking's sudden move to put on trial political dissidents who symbolize new interest in Western-style democracy here and who have drawn the support of some Chinese intellectuals.

Mr. Hua, who has probably revealed less about himself than any other major world leader, also disclosed new information about his childhood and early involvement in the Communist movement. He said he joined the movement in 1938, when he was 17. This clearly identifies him with the second generation of Communist Chinese leaders. He has far less experience in early revolutionary struggles than several of his Politburo subordinates.

Despite recent official warnings against personality cults, the published interview seemed designed to build up Mr. Hua's reputation.

The Cultural Revolution, which tore apart the Chinese government and economy in the late 1960s, was launched by Mao Tse-tung, in part to remove from power what Mao saw as an emerging intellectual and bureaucratic elite. After Mao's death a group of revolutionary veterans, with Mr. Hua's support, reversed several Mao policies and re-established rewards for the brightest young Chinese, including a national college entrance examination. They also greatly increased trade and other international contacts.

"As to the emergence of any intellectual elite, this is something to watch out for," Mr. Hua said. He said he thought programs like part-time schools for workers would help prevent the emergence of an elite.

When Mr. Greene asked if China's modernization would lead to Westernization, Mr. Hua replied, "This is something to watch out for. . . . Our accepting foreign investments and increasing economic and cultural exchanges with other countries may, of course, be accompanied by the spread of some Western influences." He said he believed the Chinese "will resist and overcome bad influences."

On Tuesday, the Peking Intermediate People's Court gave a 15-year prison sentence to a political dissident, Wei Jingsheng, who established contacts with several foreigners here and was convicted of passing military information about the Sino-Vietnamese war to one of them.

Peking television also showed scenes last night from the recessed trial Wednesday of a second dissident, Fu Yuehua, accused of organizing citizen protest marches. Miss Fu wore her hair in pony tails and bowed respectfully to the court.

On Peking's main wallposter wall some small posters praised the Wei decision; other written comment criticized it. One writer chided the judge in the trial for condemning Wei's attacks on the legitimacy of the new leadership.

Mr. Hua, in his interview, maintained his silence about his wife and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Economy Expanded 2.4% In 3rd Quarter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (IHT) — Reversing a slump that began in April, the U.S. economy grew at a surprising 2.4-percent annual rate in the third quarter, the Commerce Department reported today.

Most economists had expected an increase — although a considerably smaller one — and almost all of them have been saying a small gain would mean the country is still in or near a recession.

Chase Econometrics has said in a report to Congress that "a slight rise in third-quarter real GNP will not indicate that a recession can be avoided. What it will mean, in fact, is that the fourth quarter and the first quarter of 1980 will be even worse than otherwise."

Details: Page 9.

OPEC's Economists Dismissed

OPEC's economists, dismissed with Western bookkeeping, have developed an elaborate monitoring system to chart OPEC's losses as it sells oil for devaluing dollars and then imports goods at rising prices due to inflation.

OPEC has arrived at a complex secret formula, weighing for the member countries' currencies and imports. When this house scale shows OPEC's losses amounting to 5 percent, it is an unofficial signal for OPEC to revise oil prices, secretariat officials said. They estimated that already 3 percent of OPEC's July price rise has evaporated.

Asked about the circumstances in which OPEC would abandon the dollar, an OPEC economist said: "It already has informally in price-setting. When OPEC ministers decide on a new level, it is expressed in dollars, but they arrive at the figure by taking into account our reports, in effect, using a basket of currencies."

If OPEC started announcing oil prices in units based on a currency basket, the change would have scant impact in real terms, he said, but the psychological effect would hurt the dollar. So OPEC has resisted the step. "Basically it is a political decision, not an economic one," an OPEC government official said, "because a change would anger Washington."

OPEC sees no way to switch out of dollars as the currency for oil payments, several economists here said. "If the big oil-exporting countries took payment as much as they could in all the other available currencies, they would still have to work in the dollar because the oil market is so big," an OPEC economist explained.

OPEC countries' banks are seeking other options for their dollar surpluses.

Saudi Arabia would like the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

News Conference Canceled

Hua's French Talks Bring Few Substantive Results

By Don Cook

PARIS, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng ended four days of inconclusive talks with French leaders here yesterday and flew to Brittany to visit a university, factories and research establishment in the wind-up of the first stage of a four-nation tour of Western Europe.

Mr. Hua was to have held a news conference at the Chinese Embassy before leaving the French capital, but at the last minute it was announced that the premier had a cold and slight fever and had been advised to rest all morning. He did, however, attend a final scheduled luncheon with French President

Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee Palace.

The few practical results of the visit were contained in three final statements of agreement — cultural, consular and commercial.

The cultural accord provides for a visit to France by the Peking Opera and permission for the French to make a film version of Andre Malraux's classic novel "La Condition humaine" (Man's Fate) in China, where the novel is set.

No Timetable

The consular agreement simply specifies that each country will open an additional consular office in each other's country but there is no mention of a timetable or location for their establishment.

The commercial accord is a general commitment to increase trade and a restatement of an earlier agreement signed in Peking a year ago. French exports to China peaked at approximately \$400 million in 1975, but were down to half that in 1978. Last year imports from China were about \$50,000 higher than exports.

The French, usually ardent sellers of armaments, neither offered nor encouraged any arms deals with the Chinese during the visit.

The limited results of Mr. Hua's talks in Paris appear to reflect France's closer ties to the Soviet Union, and a determination not to appear to be leaning in any way toward the Chinese in the Sino-Soviet ideological political contest.

Europe Unit Asks Higher Dairy Tax

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19 (Reuters) — European parliamentarians, at a meeting that ended today, proposed a new, heavy tax on dairy farmers responsible for the European Economic Community's milk and butter surplus.

The European Parliament's Budget Committee passed an amendment to the community's 1980 budget calling for \$390 million to be raised by the so-called co-responsibility levy. The present levy raises about \$100 million.

The committee's spokesman, Dutch Socialist Piet Dankert, said that the committee wanted large, industrial farmers to pay the new tax. He said that he expected it to be a point of conflict with EEC finance ministers, who join with the Parliament in deciding the budget. Mr. Dankert said that the aim was to use the cash for other EEC spending and to save about \$42 million in the cost of storing the dairy surplus.

Finance Minister Resigns in India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (AP) — Indian Finance Minister H.N. Bahuguna today resigned from the three-month-old caretaker government of Prime Minister Charan Singh.

Mr. Bahuguna said that Mr. Singh had been annoyed by the reluctance of his group, the Congress for Democracy, to merge with the prime minister's Lok Dal Party. Mr. Bahuguna said that he resigned at Mr. Singh's request.



On farm in Brittany, Chinese leader Hua Guofeng looks at a cow Friday during a tour of the French province. Before returning to Paris, he also inspected an electronics firm in Brest.

Interview Sheds Light on Shadowy Hua

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children but did reveal that "my father died when I was 6 years old, and I lived with my mother and elder brother. We were rather poor."

"After graduating from primary school when I was 13, I stayed home for a year because I couldn't afford to attend middle school. When I was 14, I enrolled in a newly opened vocational school and stayed there until July 7, 1937, when the Japanese started their war against China."

Mr. Hua said he "joined the revolution" and the Communist Party in 1938, and served in many capacities in the guerrilla war against the Japanese in his mountainous home county of Jiaocheng, Shaanxi. He was transferred in 1949 to Hunan, Mao's home province, and there "I could often meet (Mao) and report to him on my work. As I recall, I

met him for the first time in the early '50s."

Mr. Hua denied a report that he had been transferred to Peking in 1971 to work on an investigation of then Defense Minister Lin Biao's attempt to assassinate Mao. He said he was transferred in February, 1971, several months before the Lin Biao affair, and "put in charge of

agriculture, finance and commercial affairs" in the state council.

Mr. Greene asked Mr. Hua if "there might be a trial" of Mao's disgraced widow Jiang Qing and her so-called Gang of Four. The chairman remained slightly ambiguous on the matter. "Yes," he said, "they will be dealt with in accordance with legal procedures."

U.S. Says 5 Overcharged By \$100 Million for Fuel

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — The Department of Energy yesterday charged five major oil companies with overcharging various customers by more than \$100 million.

As part of a continuing audit of all the major companies by the department's Office of Special Counsel, the charges represent only a small portion of several enforcement actions expected to be filed before the end of the year.

Barre Stays in Hospital
PARIS, Oct. 19 (Reuters) — French Premier Raymond Barre, who was admitted to a Paris hospital yesterday after suffering changes in blood pressure, will remain there for a few more days, a medical bulletin said today. The bulletin said Mr. Barre, 55, had responded well to treatment.

complex Rules
All of the allegations involve violation of complex pricing and allocation regulations put into effect in 1973.

Amoco was charged with overpricing condensate liquid, which is subject to crude oil pricing regulations. Conoco was accused of reporting excessive natural gas liquid costs. Exxon allegedly overcharged customers through miscalculating the volume of internally consumed products.

Arco was accused of improperly computing transportation costs which are passed through to final purchasers. It was also accused of changing its accounting method for determining crude oil costs.

The department has already charged the oil industry with \$5 billion in overcharges for violations of regulations.

Blaze Kills 15 in India
NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (Reuters) — A fire started by fireworks during the celebration of the Indian Festival of Lights killed 15 persons today in the southern city of Bangalore, police said.

U.S. Orders Discount Air Coupons For Government Business Travel
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — The federal government has contracted with a California-based precious metals trading firm for thousands of discount airline travel coupons for use on government business trips.

Sources at A-Mark Financial Corp. of Beverly Hills, Calif., said the firm has agreed to supply the General Services Administration with 4,000 American and United Airlines half-price coupons, to be used by mid-November.

The government will pay between \$45 and \$55 to A-Mark for each coupon it uses, sources said, but will not pay for unused coupons.

A GSA spokesman said that the government has used about 2,000 coupons to date — prior to the arrangement signed last week with A-Mark — and stressed that the new coupons are essentially on consignment, with no liability to the government if they are not used.

In addition to the large-scale contract with A-Mark, the GSA has begun to advertise for coupons in quantities of 500 or more, under the condition that the government will pay only for the coupons it uses.

A-Mark generally deals in trading commodities, particularly precious metals, but when the two airlines began offering the discount coupons, A-Mark officials hired several college-aged persons to go to airports and buy coupons from disembarking passengers.

According to airline industry sources, most of the coupons were purchased by A-Mark for between \$10 and \$20 apiece from passengers, who received them free as part of an airline promotion. Thus, A-Mark will be making in excess of a 100 percent profit on each coupon the government uses.

A GSA spokesman said the firm was assuming a risk because if the government wound up not using many of the coupons, A-Mark would be faced with re-acquiring and reselling them before they expire on Dec. 15. The government has 30 days to use a coupon before it reverts to A-Mark.

London Times Vows Not to Shut Down

LONDON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — The Times of London, vowing that it will not go out of business, announced today that it would dismiss all unionized workers except journalists if a new contract agreement is not reached with the major print union by Sunday afternoon.

It was the second "final deadline" imposed by the Times in a week. Times executives originally said that the paper and four sister publications would be closed permanently unless agreement was reached with the National Graphical Association by midnight Wednesday.

After that deadline passed, Times management and the heads of its half-dozen labor unions held private talks last night at the union leaders' request. The Times then imposed a new deadline of Sunday afternoon.

Managing Director M.J. Hussey issued a statement today saying that unless the Times and the NGA reached agreement by Sunday afternoon "there would be no alternative but to issue notice of dismissal" to the composing and press room, art, graphics and warehouse workers.

3,500 Employees
Times spokesman Mike Poole said that this represented about 3,500 employees. Only the approximately 450 journalists and management would be retained, he said.

Asked what would happen after that, he said, "I'm not in a position to speculate... we'll have to look at all options in consultation with the staff retained. However, it definitely will not be sold."

Mr. Hussey's statement said, "Times newspapers will not be going out of business. There will be no intention of abandoning any part of the goodwill and other rights which have become attached to our various businesses over many years."

"We are confident we can reach agreement," said NGA General Secretary Joe Wade, after management agreed to resume the collapsed negotiations.

Threatens Dismissals

Management officials were less optimistic, but Gordon Brunton, chief executive of the owners, said, "We have a chance. We are talking."

Talks between management and the NGA, the last holdout in the newspaper's 11-month renegotiation of work contracts, collapsed Wednesday.

Italy's President Ends Strike by Air Controllers

ROME, Oct. 19 (AP) — President Sandro Pertini tonight stepped into a controversy pitting Italy's air controllers against the government and succeeded in talking them into returning to work.

Planes started flying in and out of Rome late tonight after civilian air traffic over Italy had been banned for nine hours.

Hundreds of passengers camping out at Rome's Leonardo Da Vinci airport burst out in applause when the announcement that flights were resuming was made.

The move came after the mass resignation of the air controllers had forced all national and international air traffic to a halt. The government had set up an emergency service, but it was abandoned in most airports.

Most of 1,049 air controllers had quit to press their claims to be granted immediate civilian status. As members of Italy's Air Force they cannot strike and therefore resigned.

Mr. Pertini's move was unprecedented in Italy's 33-year-old republic. The 83-year-old Socialist president summoned Premier Francesco Cossiga, the ministers of Defense, and of Transportation and the chiefs of staff of the air force. An announcement said they drafted "adequate solutions."

OPEC Officials Say West Not Ready for Cooperation

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United States to issue an inflation-proof bond — a bond paying low interest but having its principle tied to the rate of inflation, according to James Akins, former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia. But it would "cause political difficulties [in the United States] where the citizenry would also like such investments," he said.

Largely denied financial incentives in the West, OPEC countries have hardened their political determination to build their own economies, primarily in the hydrocarbon sector.

Ali Jaideh, head of Qatar's national oil company, said, "We want security of development in exchange for security of oil supplies."

It is a tall negotiating order, particularly because OPEC countries are adamantly opposed to tying their hands with a commitment on prices or supplies. "When Britain and the United States let me set the prices of cars and wheat," United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mansur Odeh said, "then I'll let them tell me how much oil to produce and how much to charge for it."

But OPEC officials display a cautious willingness to compare demand and supply forecasts prepared by OPEC and by the industrial countries, presumably, as a basis for a broader deal encompassing development help and oil supplies.

Western help is needed to find more oil by prospecting in the difficult terrain ignored earlier and by putting in place sophisticated technology to improve the existing oil wells' recovery rate, now only 20 percent. OPEC funds could bolster Western investment in alternative energy development, but more OPEC earnings will stay at home, participants said.

OPEC also wants Western help to develop its own refineries and petrochemical plants using the gas that is now mostly flared as it surfaces with OPEC countries' oil.

To break into Western markets, participants predicted that OPEC will start selling energy packages for every barrel of crude oil, a customer will also have to buy a mandatory amount of locally refined hydrocarbon products and locally manufactured goods.

Any broad dialogue, however, would be beset by political differences.

Arab oil-producing states cannot afford to ignore publicly the Palestinians, but the Carter administration would resist any Euro-Gulf dialogue that threatened to affect the Camp David peace process.

OPEC also "wishes" the Third World to be disinterested, whereas most European diplomats want to restrict the agenda to energy questions to avoid a repetition of the post-1973 North-South dialogue, in which the energy issue was lost amid a host of other problems.

But an OPEC official said: "If the developing countries are not helped, OPEC, which supplies their energy, will be stuck in the position of a shopkeeper who extends more and more credit to a customer who becomes increasingly unable to pay." This point is accepted by France, but not by Britain, ministers from the two countries said here.

Despite the growing identity of interests between the West and OPEC, however, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Sabah, who played a leading role in trying to start a Euro-Gulf dialogue, commented recently, "The industrial nations would have to come prepared to make concessions which are not entirely acceptable politically in their own countries" for a broad discussion to succeed.

Hanging in Singapore
SINGAPORE, Oct. 19 (Reuters) — Lee Kin Kheong, 29, convicted on drug smuggling charges after being arrested in 1976 with less than two ounces of heroin, was hanged today. He was the second man executed this month under Singapore's drug laws.

Guilt Admitted In U.S. Hillside Strangler Death

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Oct. 19 (UPI) — Kenneth Bianchi admitted committing five of the "Hillside Strangler" murders of young women in Los Angeles a half-century later, his cousin on Oct. 18, later arrested his cousin on the charge of committing 10 of the murders.

Bianchi, 28, who had previously been charged with five of the Hillside Strangler murders of young women in Los Angeles in 1977-1978, admitted the slayings after pleading guilty in county superior court to murdering two young women in Washington state.

Shortly after Bianchi's admission, Los Angeles police arrested his cousin, Angelo Buono Jr., 44, Glendale, and charged him with the Hillside Strangler murder of Mr. Buono was taken into custody at his auto upholstery shop.

"I can't find the words to express the sorrow for what I have done," Bianchi told the court.

The murders, a series of deaths, began in September, 1977, and ended in February, 1978. Bodies of the victims, most of them young and attractive, were found the hilly slopes around Hollywood and Glendale. Most of the bodies were nude when found.

Kennedy Assert He Could Defeat Carter in 1980
BOSTON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., dictated today that he would win Democratic presidential nomination if he sought it and said that decision on whether to run would be much of a surprise.

Sen. Kennedy, in Boston for dedication tomorrow of the John F. Kennedy Library, answered questions from a group of high school students. Asked if he would be to defeat President Carter for Democratic nomination, he answered: "Were I to be a candidate, I am 100-percent sure that I would win."

Another student asked if he "100-percent sure" that he would win. "I've indicated there was an exploratory committee some time next week prior to the announcement of a candidacy," Sen. Kennedy said. "I don't think there's much of a surprise at that statement will be."

In Augusta, Maine, Gov. Joseph Brennan today endorsed Sen. Kennedy for the presidency. It was senator's first endorsement for governor.

Defector Denies He Was Forced Back to Russia
BONN, Oct. 19 (Reuters) — Soviet Olympic canoeing champion das Chessyynas, who defected to the West in August, said in a German television interview he had cast today that he returned to Moscow last month of his own free will.

Mr. Chessyynas was filmed at a press conference in Vilnius, capital of Soviet Lithuania. Asked about his disappearance from West Germany on Sept. 13, the gold medalist at the 1972 Munich Olympics said, "I returned to my homeland of my own free will."

But Mr. Chessyynas, 39, who had been in Bonn for two weeks, said he had not been forced back to Russia. "I don't want to say anything about that except that diplomats helped me," he said.

The West German public prosecutor is still investigating the possibility that Mr. Chessyynas was lured and forced to return to Moscow.

Carter Liaison To Jews Resigns
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Edward Sanders, President Carter's liaison with the Jewish community, resigned yesterday from the White House staff.

Sources said that Mr. Sanders, who has been an adviser on Jewish affairs both at the White House and the State Department, was not being because of the administration's policies toward Israel. Rather, sources said that Mr. Sanders did not have the direct access to President Carter that he was promised when he was joined the White House staff.

Mr. Sanders said that Mr. Sanders will be working for Mr. Carter's election but will not be directly affiliated with the Carter-Mondale Campaign Committee.

608,000 Dollars for Lucky Trib. Reader holding ticket number 69673
The top prize in the 109th Austrian national lottery was won on October 10th by a Herald Tribune reader in the Far East who sent in a coupon, for further information and ticket application form, from one of the regularly appearing ads in the International Herald Tribune from Prokopp International, the official distributor of the Austrian National Lottery, 29 Mariahilferstrasse, A-1061 Vienna.

ADVERTISMENT
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Senate Panel Rejects Proposal to Limit Soviet Diesel Submarines in Arms Pact

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected a proposal yesterday which would limit the number of Soviet diesel-powered submarines which would be permitted to operate in the Atlantic Ocean.

The proposal, which was introduced by Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., was part of a larger effort to limit the number of Soviet submarines in the Atlantic. The proposal was rejected by a vote of 10-5 after a statement of opposition by the White House and a warning from treaty negotiators that the provision was a "red line" designed to limit the number of Soviet submarines in the Atlantic.

an issue in the debate on the strategic arms treaty when, during hearings by the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Stone questioned administration witnesses on the 1974 appearance of one of the missile-firing submarines in a Cuban port.

The senator suggested yesterday that the Soviet Union could avoid SALT-2 restrictions by continuing to build diesel-powered submarines and outfitting them with nuclear-tipped ballistic missiles.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, countered with:

U.K. Group Part-Owner Of Watergate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Pension funds for British miners now hold half-ownership in the Watergate complex, which includes a hotel, adjacent office building, shopping malls and the land underneath the 10-acre site in Washington.

Nicholas Selgo, a Hungarian investor, said that pension funds of Britain's National Coal Board staff and mine workers own Pan American Properties, which now is Mr. Selgo's partner in the Watergate, which he termed a "360-million-plus" property.

"Operationally there is no change here," Selgo said, "adding that a \$3-million improvement project is under way at the 260-room hotel."

"If we insist on including these old submarines under the ceiling, then we invite reciprocal action by the Soviet Union." He maintained that agreements with Moscow clearly prevented missile submarines from using Cuban ports. He insisted that the exclusion of diesel-powered submarines from the treaty was made at the initiative of the United States.

The committee had planned to act yesterday on a move by Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., to incorporate language in the treaty giving the United States equality with the Soviet Union in modern heavy ballistic missiles and clarifying the right of the United States to deploy its new MX mobile ICBM.

Heavy ICBMs

As the treaty stands, the Soviet Union is allowed to have 306 heavy ICBMs while the United States has none. The United States has none because it chose to build smaller, more accurate ICBMs rather than giant launchers such as the "Rusians' SS-18.

In an apparent effort to delay a vote as long as possible, a senator has objected to the committee's working out the treaty while the full Senate is in session. Sen. Baker made the objection on the behalf of an unnamed GOP colleague.

Without unanimous consent, the committee is forced by Senate rules to adjourn within two hours after the full Senate goes into session. Thus, the panel has fallen behind the schedule that it had planned to keep when it began its final deliberations on the treaty last Monday.

Los Angeles Times



RACIAL TENSION — A busload of black students leaves South Boston High School Wednesday after racial fighting erupted, forcing school to close. East Boston and South Boston schools, however, reopened yesterday without incident amid promises of tighter security. Blacks are being bused to the predominantly white area under federal desegregation.

Marines, RAF Would Buy New Harrier

U.S., U.K. Discuss Co-Production of Jet

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — The United States and Britain are discussing the joint development and production of a combat aircraft that military branches of both nations would purchase, Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Rolls-Royce Ltd., disclosed yesterday.

Under the project, British Aerospace and McDonnell Douglas Corp. would build the AV-8B, a super version of the Harrier, a British Aerospace fighter that can take off and land vertically, Sir Kenneth said.

The super Harrier, which would have double the payload of the present model, would integrate the needs of both the United States Marine Corps and the Royal Air Force for a V/STOL (vertical and short takeoff and landing) aircraft for the 1980s Sir Kenneth said.

"This would bring together into a single airframe the latest technology and operational capability of British Aerospace and McDonnell Douglas," he said. "The initial assessments of this objective are encouraging."

Sir Kenneth's remarks were made in a speech to the National Aviation Club here with high-level USMC officials in the audience. The Marines already operate Harriers.

A Rolls-Royce official said after the speech that the discussions are being held at ministerial levels. He said if the plan goes ahead, the new plane would be built with the assurance that the Marines would purchase up to 330 of them and the RAF would buy about 60 over the life of the program.

Engine Production

Rolls-Royce produces the engines that power the Harrier.

Sir Kenneth also disclosed yesterday that Rolls-Royce plans to establish its first manufacturing and engineering facility in the United States possibly as early as January.

Although he did not elaborate, another source said the plant — possibly to be located in Miami, Fla. — would produce components for the RB-21 engine that is used in Lockheed's L1011 TriStar jets. The components would be flown to Britain to be fed into Rolls-Royce's assembly plant, the source said.

In explaining the reasons for setting up a facility in the United States, Sir Kenneth noted that the U.S. airlines buy almost 50 percent of the world's total output of planes and engines and U.S. aircraft companies build more than 80 percent of the non-communist world's commercial aircraft.

4 Tremors Hit S. California

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Four tremors hit southern California today a few hours before Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. was scheduled to ask President Carter for federal aid for the Imperial Valley, site of the hardest of a series of tremors.

The latest quakes were centered 15 miles northwest of San Bernardino and were unrelated to either Monday's large earthquake, which measured 6.4 on the Richter scale, in Imperial Valley or another tremor on Tuesday off the southern California coast.

Today's tremors were near Lyle Creek in Cajon Pass which separates the San Gabriel Mountains from the San Bernardino Mountains.

Focus on Chicago

The most vigorous financial wooing recently, outside of Florida, has been directed toward Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne. In short order, she was allowed to turn back federal aid for a subway project that she no longer wanted and allowed to apply those funds to another project. President Carter also promised that some defense facilities would be removed from O'Hare Airport, ending a 10-year-old dispute.

Illinois is beginning to get the attention because it is the first primary state not in the Northeast, which is presumed to be Kennedy territory, or the South, which is Carter country, explained an administration official. "We have a growing relationship with Jane Byrne."

White House officials contend that they are using "the soft approach," not a heavy-handed punishment of political foes, despite Mr. Carter's warnings to members of Congress at a White House dinner last month that he was going to start rewarding friends and punishing enemies.

One reason there has been so much activity lately, officials said, is that the end of the fiscal year on Sept. 30 always brings a rush of reallocating federal funds or making grants before the year runs out.

"Right now there is a lull because of the start of a new fiscal year," a White House aide said. "We had a rush in September and you're going to see it again in late November, December, January, because of the way these programs gear up. Of course, that's also just before the primary season gets under way."

State Politics

In states like Iowa, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan, where the governor is a Republican, administration officials say they try to route aid to friendly Democratic mayors in Des Moines, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Detroit, or to work through Democratic allies in Congress.

In the Northeast, administration officials have met with friendly Democratic governors like Brendan Byrne of New Jersey, Ella Grasso of Connecticut and Hugh Gallen of New Hampshire, but have had a much more standoffish attitude toward Gov. Hugh Carey of New York, because he is considered a backer of Sen. Edward Kennedy.

"Obviously political ties make a difference," conceded White House official. "Clearly, if we had to target stuff to New York and had side-by-side requests — New York State vs. New York City — we'd gear the aid toward the city."

This official noted that in the recent maneuvering over increased

After 2 Years of Reticence: The Politics of Incumbency

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (NYT) — For more than two years of reticence, the Carter administration is now working the politics of incumbency. It is doing this by directing federal aid to its political allies and by making aid announcements for new projects in states in which it has made political impact on states in

involved in the early stages of the 1980 campaign. The Florida caucus last week produced a rush of federal aid into Florida. They were only the first stream of what White House officials acknowledge is a much broader rush of federal aid flowing toward Iowa, New Hampshire, Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Minnesota.

In some cases, friendly mayors and governors are getting what administration officials call "fast turnaround" decisions on their aid applications. In other situations, where they must engage in competition for federal money, they are getting favored treatment over Republican rivals or disaffected Democrats with comparable aid requests.

Taking Credit

"There hasn't been the rush anywhere else that there was in Florida before the caucuses," said a White House official, "but there is greater practical sensitivity to politics. Everybody is more sensitive when they see Iowa, New Hampshire, Illinois on the list of aid requests. Few ever had anyone ask me to stop some project to punish someone. It's more, 'Can we do something to help [New York City Mayor] Ed Koch or some other friend of the administration?'"

Another tactic the president is employing is taking more personal credit for federal programs that have popular appeal. On his visit to New York last month, he made a point of reminding New Yorkers that under his administration, federal aid to the city has gone up \$700 million. In Chicago last Monday he boasted that his administration had increased federal aid for the city by \$450 million.

At a town meeting in Steubenville, Ohio, in September, he took credit for turning around the dismal economic plight of the steel industry with his program of trigger prices and loan guarantees for troubled steel firms. And in Iowa, not long before that, he was discussing a major program for rural electrical co-

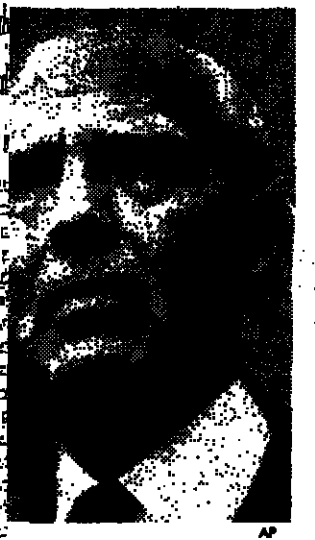
operatives, while his aides publicized a specific \$13-million loan for the Cornbelt Power Cooperative in Humboldt, Iowa.

The White House invited several hundred mayors to a special ceremony today to publicize the administration's urban program. It marks the second anniversary of the administration's urban development grant program, which has awarded close to \$850 million in grants that have stimulated \$5 billion more in private investments aimed ultimately at creating 138,000 permanent new jobs.

But the publicity about such overall programs is being overshadowed by politically targeted efforts that underline local programs with direct impact in politically pivotal areas — a \$1.1-billion loan guarantee to a rural cooperative in Palatka, Fla., or a package of transit and economic development aid projects for Berlin, N.H., a region where Mr. Carter did extremely well in 1976.

transit aid for New Jersey and New York, Gov. Byrne, who is considered an ally, got a 50-percent rise in aid, from about \$62 million to \$97 million, in the final days of the last fiscal year, which ended Sept. 30.

By contrast, Gov. Carey was given New York's customary \$230 million, with no increase, despite his request for a special \$644-million, six-year aid program.



Michael Eddowes

dy's Removal ought to Check Wald Identity

ILLAS, Oct. 19 (AP) — A doubt has been cast on the identity of the body buried in assassin Harvey Oswald's grave that means should be dug up to see if it was John Kennedy's by an impostor, say Dallas medical officials.

Officials point to discrepancies by their own chief of record to others alleged by British author Michael Eddowes, whose "The Oswald File" suggests Soviet agent took Oswald's while Oswald was in the Soviet Union, came to the United States, killed Kennedy and buried Oswald's grave.

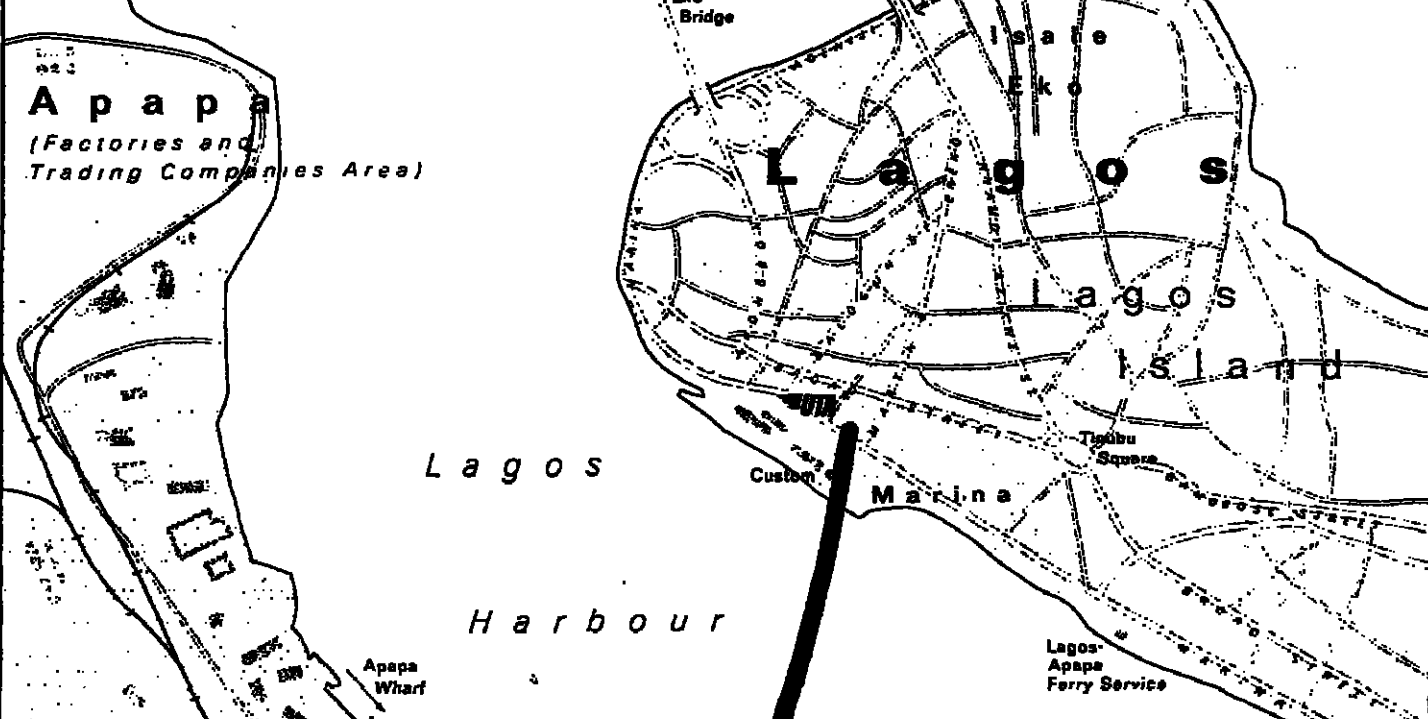
Eddowes says he has evidence that Oswald, who was not the man who re-to the United States in 1962, presented himself as Oswald. Eddowes says that the autopsy was failed to record a scar on Oswald's left arm from an operation under a doctor, and that also indicate Oswald's denials were not compared with those in Tarrant County. Oswald's grave is located, Eddowes said, in the proposed exhumation.

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ARIS, Oct. (IHT) — The "Cotton Club" has come to and is installed in lavish, swanky quarters at 6 Rue Martin. It is a welcome addition to the Parisian after-dark scene dominated by discos. A show in the cabaret is a y and here is one that is exuberantly alive, bounding with contagious fun.

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After High-Level Policy Review

U.S. Signals Worry at S. Korea Unrest

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (WP) — The United States has responded to internal unrest in South Korea with new political signals of concern and disapproval, including a letter from President Carter and an announced change in procedures for considering economic development loans to that country.

At the same time, new expressions of support for Korea's security by Defense Secretary Harold Brown have complicated the human rights diplomacy.

The mixed results of a high-level Washington policy review, which came to a head late last week, took into account a complex and sometimes conflicting welter of U.S. political, economic and security interests in Korea.

A senior State Department official stressed that the U.S. objective is not to bring down the troubled regime of President Park Chung Hee but to convince Mr. Park to emphasize conciliation, rather than confrontation, with the political op-

position. Washington's hope is that such a shift would restore a measure of stability to South Korea, where martial law has been declared after riots in the second largest city, Pusan.

Sign of Displeasure

The most dramatic public sign of Washington's displeasure was the recall two weeks ago of Ambassador William Gleyston for consultations. This was announced the day after the expulsion of Korean opposition leader Kim Young Sam from the National Assembly, an event that deepened the already intense political discord in Seoul.

The results of the Washington consultations, in which Mr. Gleyston participated, included:

- The Carter letter to Mr. Park expressing concern about the recent events and making clear, according to officials, that the future course of relations between Washington and Seoul is at stake in Mr. Park's current decisions.
- An announced meeting at the State Department last Saturday

at which Secretary of State Cyrus Vance expressed strong U.S. concern to Korean Ambassador Kim Young Shik for transmission to Seoul.

• A decision, conveyed to Seoul, to suspend routine U.S. approval of economic development loans for Korea proposed by the Asian Development Bank and other international financial institutions. The decision will raise the level of U.S. scrutiny of loans to Korea, with greater likelihood that Washington will abstain or vote against them.

Running counter to the signals of concern is the message of reassurance projected by the current visit to Seoul of Defense Secretary Brown. The Carter administration is concerned about any action in the security field that could transmit a signal of weakening resolve to North Korea, especially after widespread charges that this was the effect of Mr. Carter's plans for withdrawal of U.S. ground troops.

Rioting Spreads

MASAN, South Korea, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Anti-government student riots have spread to Masan with attacks on police, cars and buildings that lasted for hours, witnesses said today.

About 1,000 students rampaged through the downtown area last night, stoning police stations, the city hall and a fire station and calling for a restoration of democracy. The riots were similar to those Tuesday and Wednesday in Pusan, South Korea's second largest city, where the government imposed martial law after the worst anti-government disturbances in 15 years and closed universities yesterday to quell the outbreaks.

Army troops protected municipal buildings and radio and television stations today in Masan, 185 miles west of Seoul, although the town appeared calm throughout the day-long hours.

Brown in Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (AP) — Mr. Brown arrived here today from Seoul for talks with Japanese officials. He is to leave for the United States tomorrow.



In Pusan, South Korean Army troops patrol the streets.

Progress Held Too Slow

Egypt Considers Changing Talks Forum

By Edward Cody

CAIRO, Oct. 19 (WP) — The Egyptian government, nearly halfway through the year allotted for Palestinian autonomy negotiations, appears increasingly willing to envisage a substitute formula for seeking an end to Israeli occupation of Gaza and the West Bank.

The open talk of what could be done if the autonomy talks fail reflects disappointment at the meager progress attained so far and a growing assessment here that Egypt and Israel differ even more than realized on what the negotiations are aiming for.

It also coincides with strong irritation at recent Israeli decisions to allow private Israelis to buy Arab land on the West Bank and strengthen half a dozen Jewish settlements already set up in the occupied territories.

Premier Mustapha Khalil said Wednesday that he intends to make these decisions a major topic of dis-

cussion in his talks next week in London with Robert Strauss, the special U.S. Middle East negotiator, and Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg, the head of Israel's negotiating team.

Mr. Khalil told Egyptian reporters that the talks so far indicated a disturbing gap between Egypt and Israel on the understanding of autonomy to be granted the occupied territories under the March 26 peace treaty. This also will be brought up in London, he said.

The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Ghali, also raised the prospect of another negotiating forum earlier this week in Western Europe. He suggested a possible international conference including Jordan and the Palestinians to deal with the West Bank if the Camp David negotiations fail to produce agreement.

Mr. Khalil emphasized that Egypt remains committed to the negotiations under way. His willingness to speculate on alternatives was seen primarily as a result of Egyptian embarrassment at the recent Israeli settlement decisions.

Many Egyptian officials feel troubled at seeing their government negotiate with Israel even as the Jewish state announces the strengthening of its settlements on the territory under negotiation.

No Rush

Mr. Sadat himself has kept silent on the settlements and throughout the negotiations has seemed more willing to compromise than his aides. In the past Mr. Sadat has made it clear that he believes there is no rush to make progress in the autonomy talks. After his last meeting with Mr. Sadat in September, Mr. Strauss also came away convinced that the tough issues should be tackled only later.

But some officials in the Foreign Ministry and elsewhere in the Egyptian government are reported to feel Mr. Strauss has slowed things down too much. They are eager for some visible signs of progress to show their Arab opponents, particularly on the settlements issue.

"We definitely would like the United States to be more active," said a high government official with

close access to Mr. Sadat. He suggested that Mr. Carter's domestic concerns, including the upcoming U.S. electoral campaign, could be a reason for going slow.

List of Disagreements

Mr. Strauss has said the autonomy negotiations should concentrate in the coming several months on narrowing the list of outstanding disagreements, leaving the toughest problems for resolution in higher-level talks next year. This, he has said, will give the negotiators time to get used to the idea of dealing with one another so that when the time comes for handling difficult issues, they will be more apt to solve them.

James Leonard, Mr. Strauss' deputy and the chief U.S. on-the-ground negotiator, has explained that the U.S. strategy is to simmer slowly toward early next year and then tackle the most contentious issues when Egyptians and Israelis are more able to handle the likely crisis atmosphere.

Mr. Khalil's insistence on bringing up the settlements and the over-all concept of autonomy next week in London seems to clash with this timetable. In the past, however, public Egyptian statements of concern over Palestinian rights or Israeli actions on the West Bank have done little to hamper the private negotiations.

Dayan Proposals

TEL AVIV, Oct. 19 (NYT) — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has suggested that Israel take unilateral steps to keep the peace process going, including offering Christian and Moslem religious authorities "guardianship and responsibility" for their respective holy places in Jerusalem.

The offer, Mr. Dayan said, should be made outside the framework of the negotiations with Egypt over autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. These talks have been deadlocked on the status of Jerusalem and other issues.

Israel exercises sovereignty over the holy places in Jerusalem and is responsible for law and order.

Nobel Laureate

Poet Elytis: A Reticent Man Whose Work Sings Greece

This article was compiled from an appreciation of the work of Odysseus Elytis written for The New York Times by Prof. Edmund Keeley of Princeton, and from an interview with Mr. Elytis in Athens by Chris Ehou of the International Herald Tribune. Mr. Elytis yesterday won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

PARIS, Oct. 19 (IHT) — Odysseus Elytis, born in 1911, was the youngest of the group of pre-World War II poets, sometimes called the Generation of the '30s, who established the new voice and new sensibility that still dominate modern Greek literature.

Giorgos Seferis, Greece's other Nobel laureate in literature, also belonged to this group and helped to shape the direction of Mr. Elytis' early work, which shared an enthusiasm for contemporary French poetry as well as for sources in the rich Greek tradition.

Mr. Elytis' first poems offered a surrealism that had a distinctly personal tone and a specific local habitation. The tone was lyrical, humorous, fanciful, everything that is young; the habitation was the landscape and climate of Greece, particularly the landscape of the Aegean Islands.

Poems such as "The Mad Pomegranate Tree," "Marina of the Rocks" and "Body of Summer" created a personal mythology that depended on repeated metaphors: a morning disposition that becomes a tree, a mermaid who becomes fruit, a landscape that becomes transformed into a human form and the human form into something stranger. And there is such a consistent celebration of the sea and the sun as to suggest a kind of pagan mysticism, a pantheism, a worship of the gods of water and light.

Greek Reality

However surreal in mode and personal in tone the poet's early evocations of landscape, the Greek context is always clearly present, the Greek reality familiar to those who have discovered the wonders of the poet's native land. The marble ruins, the vineyards, the lemon trees, the special character of the light and feel of the water are all there, with the poet's lyric voice offering up a hymn in praise of what he sees.

As was true of most poets who belong to Mr. Elytis' generation, there was a long period after World War II when he wrote little: a substantial poem that grew out of his service in the Albanian campaign against Italy, then silence until the late 1950s. At that time he brought out two volumes that re-established his international importance, a long and complex poem in a variety of forms called "Axion Esti" and a short collection called "Six and One Regrets for the Sky." His lyrical power was evident in both but with a new depth and range.

"Axion Esti" can perhaps be taken best as a kind of spiritual autobiography that attempts to dramatize the national and philosophical extensions of the poet's personal sensibility. Mr. Elytis' strategy in this work, reminiscent of Whitman's in "Song of Myself," is to present an image of the contemporary Greek consciousness through the developing perspective of a persona that is at once the poet himself and the voice of his country. The poem went into a number of edi-

tions and, especially those set to music by Mikis Theodorakis, has remained a favorite among younger readers in Greece.

Mr. Elytis said that he began to write "Axion Esti" in 1950 in a room where he lived in a corner apartment and slept on a cot. "Later I changed the writing and finished it in 1959," he said. "It was then that I bought my first radio gramophone and a refrigerator."

Body of Greece

The group called "Six and One Regrets for the Sky" extended a preoccupation with a metaphysical landscape into a definition of Greek identity. This development is perhaps most apparent in the beautiful lyric called "The Topsy," where the central metaphor is that of the body of Greece, open to reveal its most enduring elements: the olive root of the heart, the strange heat of the entrails, the blue line of the below its skin, the dead echo of sky in its brain and some light, sand in the hollow of an ear.

Mr. Elytis has written prolifically during the last two decades, though his focus and ambition remained essentially as he described them early in his career — "to create a personal mythology that, without divorcing itself from feeling, finds its correlation in the world of the poet's metaphysical experience" — he has continued to experiment with new modes for pressing his perennial themes, as recently in the volume called "Axion Esti." He also has published books of critical essays.

A generally reticent man, he rarely takes part in public events or rarely travels outside Greece. In the last 18 years, he has lived in seclusion in a rented two-story apartment in Athens where he keeps books, paintings of Greek contemporary artists, a portable television set and a few magazines.

"Every piece in this place represents me, my personal chance," he said. "I do not believe in using furniture and useless things; most people do, he said. 'The pieces match my taste for life; they are closely linked with tradition, works and poetry. I have my small little desk, my bed — which is a folding double bed — my clock and that is sufficient for me.'"

Bachelor

Calling himself a confirmed bachelor, Mr. Elytis said that he was against marriage but that he admired women, and that was often inspired his poems. "Marriage means care, responsibility and devotion to the family, and therefore one cannot concentrate on other things," he said. "I'm satisfied with my life, my work."

Mr. Elytis said that he was a religious. "I have my own metaphysical perception on life and matters and in seeing things, my mentality, which does not fit in a world of religious. I see beyond a reality transgressively."

He said that he had not decided what to do with the \$193,000 prize but that he would like to travel, haven't done so for four years, costs a lot. He also said that he might issue a luxury edition of his works. "I don't see why it should change my life," he said of the prize.

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12 x	1/4 Million	=	3,000,000 DM
6 x	100,000 DM	=	600,000 DM
414 x	10,000-50,000 DM	=	7,310,000 DM
15,240 x	1,000-5,000 DM	=	18,680,000 DM
184,800 x	100 bis 500 DM	=	85,040,000 DM

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PARIS, OCTOBER 29 & 30, 1979

An International Herald Tribune/Forex Research Conference

IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere and Ahmed Abdullatif, Director General of the Foreign Department of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, will be featured speakers at the fourth conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks" to be organized by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research.

Also representing the public sector at this two-day working seminar will be Christopher McMahon, Executive Director of the Bank of England, speaking on "Sterling and the EMS." Jacques van Ypersele, Chairman of the EEC Monetary Committee, and Philippe Jurgensen of the French Finance Ministry will further explore the future of the EMS.

Speakers from the private sector will include Treasurers of Peugeot-Citroen,

Sandoz and Continental Oil as well as senior officers from Morgan Guaranty Trust, International Harvester and other multinationals.

Specific techniques for managing currency exposure will be discussed in detail: hedging, currency reinsurance, technical analysis and the use of forecasts. Case studies will cover taxation problems, the medium-sized firm and the advantages of using forward markets versus local currency borrowing.

A point of special interest will be exchange rate and interest rate forecasts for the coming year. Simultaneous English-French translation.

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Please enroll the following participant for the IHT/Forex Conference, October 29 and 30.

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Address _____
City _____ Country _____

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: F.Fr. 2,600 or the equivalent (plus 17.6% TVA for inscriptions coming from France). This includes all refreshments, lunches, and post-conference documentation. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before October 15.

☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed

RETURN TO:
The International Herald Tribune Foreign Exchange Conference, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: 747.12.65, ext. 260.

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Please reserve for the nights of October 28 and 29 the accommodations checked below:

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Mrs. Dominique Frot-Coutaz, Reservations Tour Congres, Hotel Meridien, 81 Boulevard Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, 75017 Paris, France. Reference: Foreign Exchange Conference.

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Episcopal - Anglican International Congregation SUNDAY, 9:30 and 11:00 23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e. Tel. 329-1790. German Mass in Paris, 11:00 a.m. Tel. 329-1790.

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13 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris-11. S.S. 11 a.m. Sunday worship in English. Pastor: Rev. A. Sommer. Tel. 507-4202.

Nicaragua's Mood of Euphoria Shifts to Nervousness

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA, Oct. 19 (NYT) — Three months after the Sandinista victory over the Somoza dictatorship, the initial mood of euphoria has given way to nervousness and uncertainty.

The Sandinista-backed government has charged that "counter-revolutionaries" of the extreme left and right are trying to disrupt reconstruction of the nation's ravaged

economy. Many businessmen are concerned about labor and peasant agitation, and former National Guardsmen have been blamed for a wave of armed attacks and assassinations.

In response, the Sandinista leadership and the five-member governing junta have decided to impose their authority more firmly, not only clamping down on the extreme left and establishing closer communications with the private sector, but also trying to forestall new violence.

Last weekend, the inhabitants of Managua awoke to find the new Sandinista Army carrying out raids on suspected arms hideouts and manning roadblocks throughout the capital. The army command announced that 675 weapons had been seized and 56 persons arrested.

Source of Problems

As the new government sees it, many of its political problems have stemmed from what Interior Minister Tomas Borge initially called "the generous revolution." Confident of the support of the vast majority of the population, the Sandinistas disavowed executions and released hundreds of followers of former President Anastasio Somoza.

But, following a number of attacks on Sandinista posts and murders of former rebel fighters, the government abandoned its policy of freeing imprisoned members of the ousted regime. After some former National Guardsmen reportedly

slipped out of asylum in Latin America to carry out armed attacks, the government also tightened security around the foreign missions and temporarily suspended the granting of safe-conducts abroad.

Significantly, the new regime's "generosity" toward the Somoza supporters has been unpopular among the population at large, prompting spontaneous demonstrations by mothers of youths slain by the National Guard, calling for "justice." In some cases, known "informers" of the Somoza regime have been lynched by angry crowds.

"It's a people with deep hate for the National Guard," said Carlos Nunez Tellez, a member of the nine-man Sandinista National Directorate. "People couldn't believe we could be so generous with a guard that killed 400,000 people in the past 45 years. Our revolutionary principles prohibit indiscriminate reprisals, but we must show that justice is done."

Instances of Abuse

Interior Minister Borge conceded in an interview that there had been isolated cases of abuse of prisoners by "uncontrollable elements" of the Sandinista militia, but said that those responsible had been punished.

The initial reluctance of the Sandinista leadership to limit the new mood of freedom also enabled extreme leftists, generally described as Trotskyists and Maoists, to mobilize peasants and workers to demand

more radical measures than planned by the government.

Within one month, the Sandinista command had about 100 foreign Trotskyists who had arrived here after the rebel victory July 19. But since then, Nicaraguan communists have continued sponsoring illegal occupations of private lands, landless peasants and backing militant wage demands by workers.

"The extreme left sees this as bourgeois revolution and that real revolution has still to come," explained Mr. Nunez, adding that the presence of many middle-class businessmen and technocrats in the Cabinet. "But our program is clear."

Having expropriated the property of Gen. Somoza and his group, including 55 percent of the country's cultivated land and 155 companies, the government has offered to return the property and assets to the private sector to participate in the reconstruction effort.

"We feel the private sector has an important role to play in the reconstruction," explained Bayardo Arce Castano, "but the private sector as bankrupt as the rest of the nation. It needs our financing and we receive it if it follows three basic rules: one, it must seek to generate maximum employment; two, it must use to a maximum extent raw materials, and three, it must minimize our new foreign indebtedness."

As the government's new initiatives slowly fill the power vacuum left by the collapse of a 46-year-old Somoza family dynasty, most diplomats believe the regime will gain in strength and stability.

The Sandinista police and army are undergoing crash training programs to transform them from undisciplined rebel groups into modern security forces. The police system, long dominated by the Somoza dictatorship, will soon be back in operation under new judges and lawyers and the first trials of some 5,000 arrested Somoza supporters are expected to begin soon.

At a political level, the Sandinista National Directorate, which has a political arm, has postponed nomination of a Sandinista party as it seeks to waste no energy during the reconstruction period.

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Brezhnev Absence at Talks Raises Issue of His Health

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (NYT) — There has been no sign of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in public since he returned to Moscow on Oct. 8 from a trip to East Berlin — but also no sign that his poor health has forced him from the scene during that entire period.

It is clear that Mr. Brezhnev has not been well. He did not meet with the Soviet Union's closest Arab ally in the Middle East, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who arrived in Moscow last Monday and left the Soviet Union yesterday from Yerevan.

Arab diplomats said that they believed that Mr. Assad had been assured before he came to Moscow that no insult was intended — that Mr. Brezhnev had taken to bed and, for that reason only, would be unable to see him. Premier Alexei Kosygin conducted the meetings in Mr. Brezhnev's absence. Mr. Brezhnev, who will be 73 in December, has been ill for the last five years.

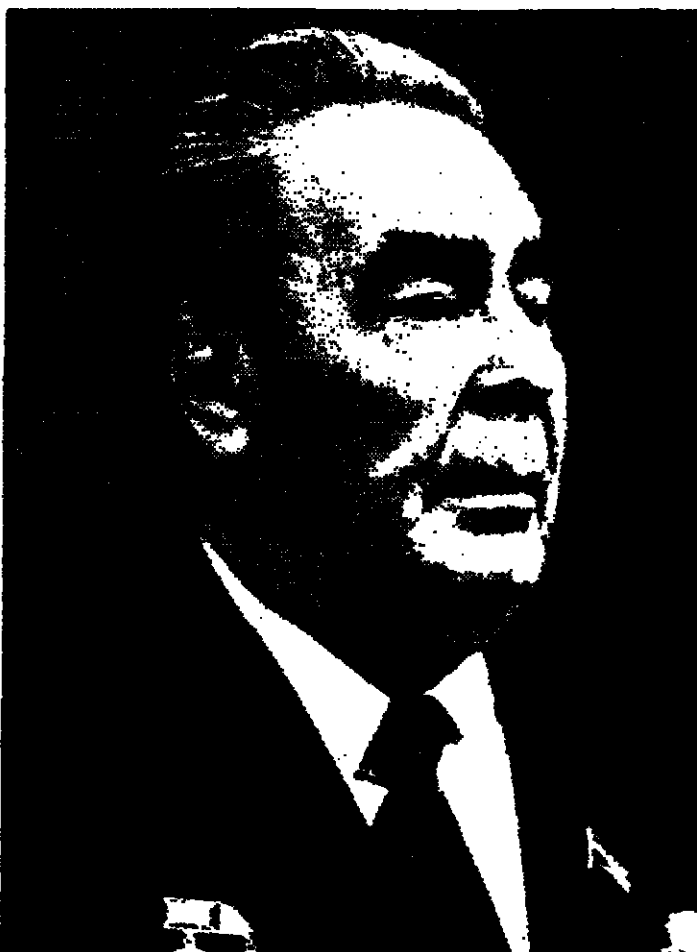
Tass was asked last night about the rumors in Western capitals that Mr. Brezhnev had died. "Rumors are rumors," said the night news editor, Ivan Chivry. "There is nothing to announce."

Business as Usual

Aside from Mr. Brezhnev's unexplained absence from the meetings with the Syrians, the Soviet leadership appeared to be going about its business as usual.

Andrei Kirilenko, the Communist Party Central Committee secretary who normally functions as Mr. Brezhnev's stand-in on the Politburo when he is ill or absent, left Moscow on Wednesday for a visit to Budapest.

Western diplomats here said that it was extremely unlikely that Mr. Kirilenko would leave Moscow if a leadership crisis was imminent, and many outside analysts believe



Leonid Brezhnev: Has not been seen in public since Oct. 8.

ing-2, from deployment on their soil.

Partly because some European leaders believe that Mr. Brezhnev's health, and therefore the future of his regime, are uncertain, the Berlin proposals have sparked intense debate within the alliance. The United States wants the allies to go ahead with the system in December. U.S. analysts also believe that Mr. Brezhnev's policies would be continued by his immediate successors and that therefore there is no need to rush to accept his proposals before he leaves the scene.

Since the end of 1974, the Soviet party leader has looked puffy and has spoken with a noticeable slur. He stumbled several times during his summit meeting with President Carter in Vienna last June. His speech in East Berlin early this month was short by the standards of his early career. But his position as the head of the Soviet power structure seems unshaken despite the signs of age and illness.

New Term

Last April, when the Supreme Soviet opened a new legislative session, it named Mr. Brezhnev to a new five-year term as chief of state. Since then his official spokesman, Leonid Zamyatin, has denied that he was ill. Western speculation about what his illness is ranges from cancer to a disease called amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

Because there is no established procedure for the orderly handing over of power from a Soviet leader to his successor, physical or political sudden death play the role assigned to constitutional process in most Western democracies.

It was the same 15 years ago when Mr. Brezhnev's predecessor, Khrushchev, was rumored to be close to the end of his term. On April 13, 1964, a West German news agency issued a report that Khrushchev had died of a liver ailment. Twenty minutes later, the report was withdrawn. Khrushchev remained alive until he was ousted from power that October and replaced by Mr. Brezhnev.

Swiss Going to Polls In Placid Elections

BERN, Oct. 19 (Reuters) — Swiss voters choose a new federal Parliament tomorrow and Sunday after a placid election campaign devoted mainly to local issues and unlikely to upset the country's traditional form of coalition government.

Only a sharp voting swing, discounted by most political observers, would change the pattern of a seven-man coalition cabinet chosen from the four main parties in Parliament. Absence of a strong central issue has raised fears that the turnout of Switzerland's 3.8 million voters might not even reach the level of 52 percent at the last elections in 1975.

Doctors Report on 1954 Victims Of Cloud From U.S. Atomic Test

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Oct. 19 (UPI) — Doctors say that a U.S. nuclear bomb test in 1954 dropped radioactive ash on Japanese tuna fishermen and Marshall Islanders in the most widespread nuclear accident in history.

The 23 fishermen died from the fallout due to a shift of wind. Dr. Kumatori said. The white ash fell on the men in such quantities that they were forced to shield their eyes and mouths.

One fisherman died from the fallout. A second died 260 days later. Some of the 23 still have thyroid and adrenal gland problems and liver ailments, the doctor said.

The same radioactive cloud was pushed by the wind over the Marshall Islands in the South Pacific, and 239 persons were exposed to radioactivity for 55 hours before being rescued by the U.S. government, which has provided medical care to the victims since.

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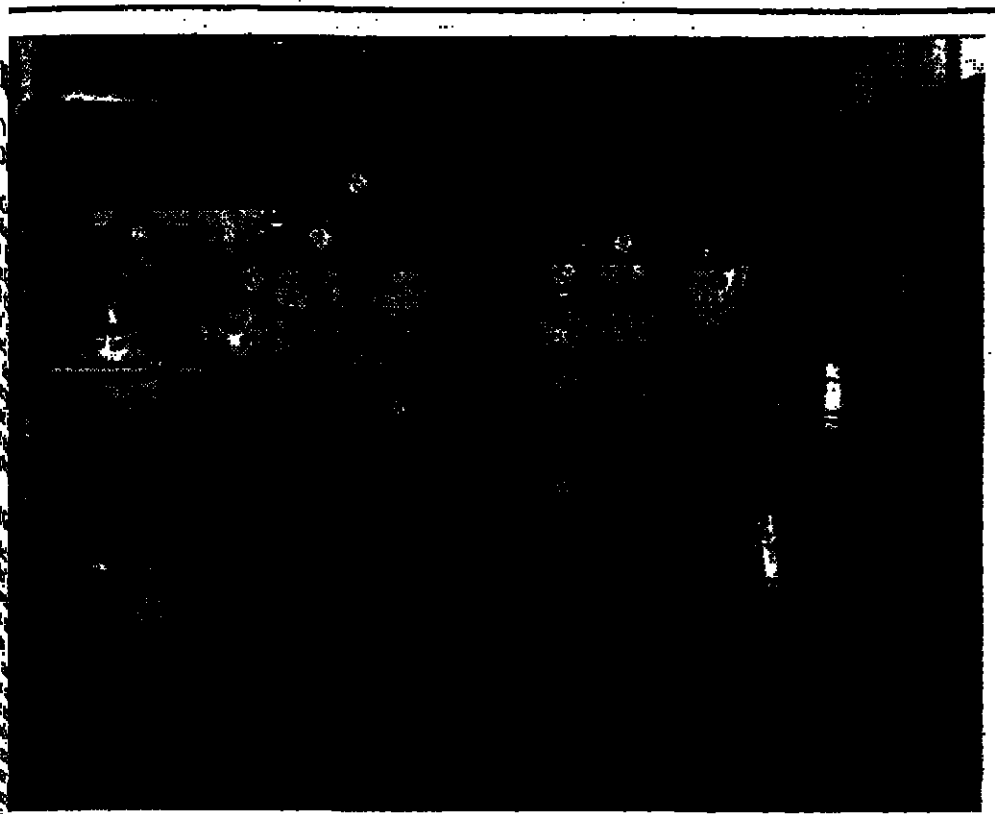
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INE RESCUE — Rescuers go down the shaft of a mine in Villablino, Spain, Friday to search for the last of ten iron miners trapped Thursday by explosion. Nine bodies have been found.

Chinese Action Seen Costly to Airlines

EVA, Oct. 19 (IHT) — Officials of the International Air Transport Association here are concerned by a surprise decision by China to cut off one of the busiest air routes in South East Asia.

The decision by China, which takes effect Tuesday, to close the South China Sea Sea route between Hong Kong and Bangkok and Hong Kong and Manila is expected to cost airlines millions of dollars.

A spokesman for Swissair in Zurich said today that increased flying times caused by the route changes would require 52 tons of extra fuel a week.

Manila-London Air Link Is Set

MANILA, Oct. 19 (UPI) — The Philippine Air Lines said today that it would resume flights to London in April after a 26-year break.

The announcement followed the conclusion last week of talks updating a 1947 agreement between the Philippines and Britain. PAL and British Airways were designated sole flag carriers of their respective countries on the route between Manila and London.

London was a PAL stop from 1947 to 1954, when the service was halted as an economy measure. British Airways' predecessor, British Overseas Airways Corp., had flights to Manila until 1962.

German Crash Kills 5

MANCHESTER, West Germany, (UPI) — A British soldier and four German civilians died today when a British Army helicopter crashed into a British Army barracks in a German town.

The helicopter, a Sikorski HO4S, was carrying a British soldier and four German civilians when it crashed into the barracks in a German town.

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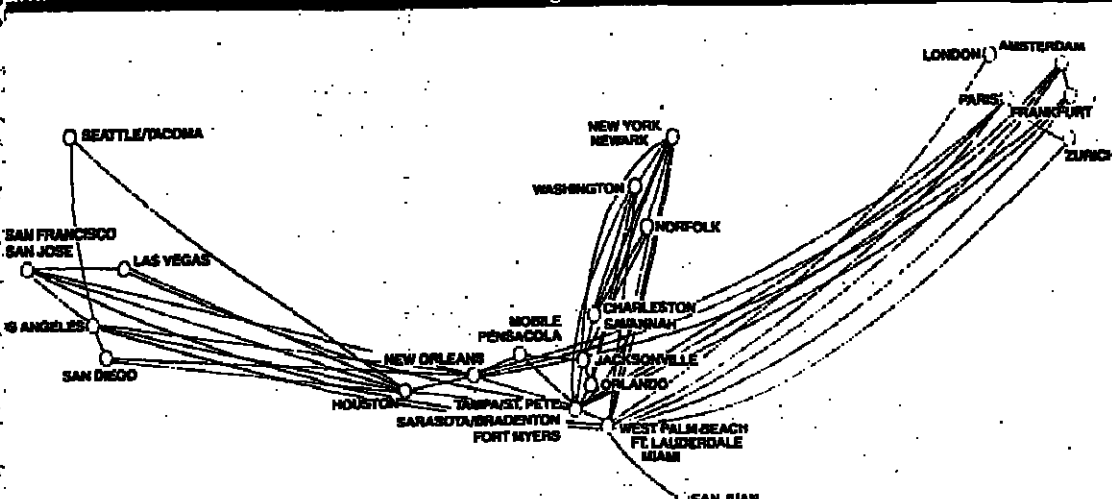
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'The Thunderer'

When The Times of London dispatched William Russell to the United States, to cover the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln was among the first to greet him. The president extended his hand and said: "Mr. Russell, I am very glad to meet you and see you in this country. The London Times is one of the greatest powers in the world — in fact, I don't know anything which has much more power — except perhaps the Mississippi."

The Times, like all great newspapers, is more than a newspaper. For two centuries, it has been a constant reference point in a turbulent world. Long nicknamed "The Thunderer," it has been a voice for social responsibility. It has defended press freedom and frank expression, the British culture and the English language.

In its two centuries of existence, Britain's oldest daily newspaper has changed considerably. As a Times' editorial noted in 1966, when news finally replaced advertisements on its classic front page: "... If things do

not evolve they die. The Times of yesterday was not The Times of 1916 or of 1856. Every newspaper is evolving all the time ..."

Much has been said on the state of The Times in the 1970s. As a newspaper, it faces criticism along with praise, as do all influential publications. But as an institution, it remains in its traditional role, and criticism, like praise, is ephemeral.

The Times has been off the streets since Nov. 30, 1978, because of a labor dispute which is likely to reach some dramatic denouement this weekend. There may be a solution which would enable The Times to reappear, printed with the modern technology it is seeking to install. Or The Times may fold.

Since its founding, The Times has been at the forefront of publishing revolutions, introducing the dramatic changes of the 18th and 19th centuries. It would be a grim commentary on the modern world if, after establishing so many firsts in a profession it helped to shape, The Times were to succumb to its efforts to pioneer in the 20th Century.

Backward March in Pakistan

All the while protesting his strong commitment to democracy, Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq is making Pakistan more and more undemocratic. The military president has canceled elections, for the second time since he seized power two years ago. And he has now tightened the grip of martial law in unprecedented ways.

Zia blames the unruliness of the political parties for the suspension of all political activity. He had the party leaders arrested and cracked down on the press. But he must also have reckoned that an honest election giving power to Benazir Bhutto, whose father, the former prime minister, was hanged for murder last April. Although Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party said it would not sponsor candidates under Zia's election rules, many of them, running as independents, were faring well in local elections.

Zia's decrees, in any case, go well beyond impatience with elections. They suggest that the intensely Islamic president is in some ways emulating the "Islamic Republic" that

is being constructed in neighboring Iran. Newspapers and magazines that are judged to be "poisoning and polluting" the atmosphere will be silenced. Violators of censorship will face flogging and long imprisonment.

The economy, too, will feel the general's corrective hand, as he tries to spur investment and purge the demons of inflation and labor unrest. Strikes are henceforth prohibited. Those accused of profiteering, bribery, theft or corruption face military tribunals with no right of appeal to civilian courts. Pakistan has had military rulers for 15 of the last 21 years, but never before has the judicial process been militarized to this extent.

Americans should be saddened by these blows to freedom in a friendly nation. The evolution toward democracy was far from complete during the Bhutto interlude of civilian government. But it is now clear that Zia has put the process into full reverse.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Secular Saint

How typical of Mother Teresa of Calcutta that she should remark, "I am unworthy" when told she had just won the Nobel Peace Prize. Her comment was not a casual expression of blushing modesty, only a restatement of her lifelong conviction that helping the helpless — indeed, helping those beyond help — is the simple duty of us all.

The 69-year-old Roman Catholic nun, whom the Nobel committee cited for organizing a worldwide war on poverty, began her ministry as a high school teacher and principal. After 20 years, she heard a call from God to seek out the poorest of the poor on Calcutta's wretched streets. She founded an order, the Missionaries of Charity, to care for the dying destitute.

Only anecdotal evidence can indicate the devotion that her work has required. One day, at the first home she established for incurables, a man half-consumed by cancer

was brought in. A male attendant was overcome by the stench and turned away, retching. Mother Teresa took over the task herself. The miserable patient cursed her. "How can you stand my stench?" "It's nothing compared to the pain you must feel," she replied.

Today, the Missionaries of Charity have branches in locations not just around India but around the world, including the South Bronx. The order operates schools, hospitals, orphanages and homes for lepers. Even before the Nobel award, its work has received international acclaim, and Mother Teresa, whose radiant, lined face resembles a Byzantine mosaic, has become a secular saint. She may not have furthered world peace in the conventional sense, but she has brought love — and peace — individually to thousands of those the world has forsaken.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Plight of Cambodians

Aid is reaching Cambodia, but not enough, and what makes the plight of the victims even more harrowing is the intrusion of politics into the generosity and goodwill with which the relief organizations try to set about their work. They are being made by the rival regimes in Cambodia into scapegoats for the political differences of UNICEF's sponsor governments in the UN.

With the bestiality of the Pol Pot regime not yet a matter of history, the Heng Samrin government is entitled to wonder how much of the food sent to the Pol Pot areas will ever reach the people who need it, and how much simply will be used to feed the Khmer Rouge troops and prolong the fight. Relief agencies have to take that risk and the Red Cross and UNICEF were right to do so.

But it would be much easier to get supplies to the bulk of the population if the UN, led by the United States and Britain, did not per-

sist in its callous and legalistic recognition of Pol Pot as the ruler of Cambodia.

It is horrifying that cold war considerations should enter the calculation when millions are dying, but that is what is happening. The cold war calculation is simple. However wicked the record of Pol Pot, he heads, so the rubric reads, the legitimate government of Cambodia.

As so often when anything important is taking place in the world, the UN itself is silent. It is aided, abetted and guided in that silence by the inactivity of the secretary general himself. ... Three million basic rights — the right to life — are being denied in Cambodia.

Why does not Kurt Waldheim make a strenuous effort to overcome the deadly punctilio in which his office has taken refuge? This is not a time for a polite appreciation of the political niceties of the situation.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

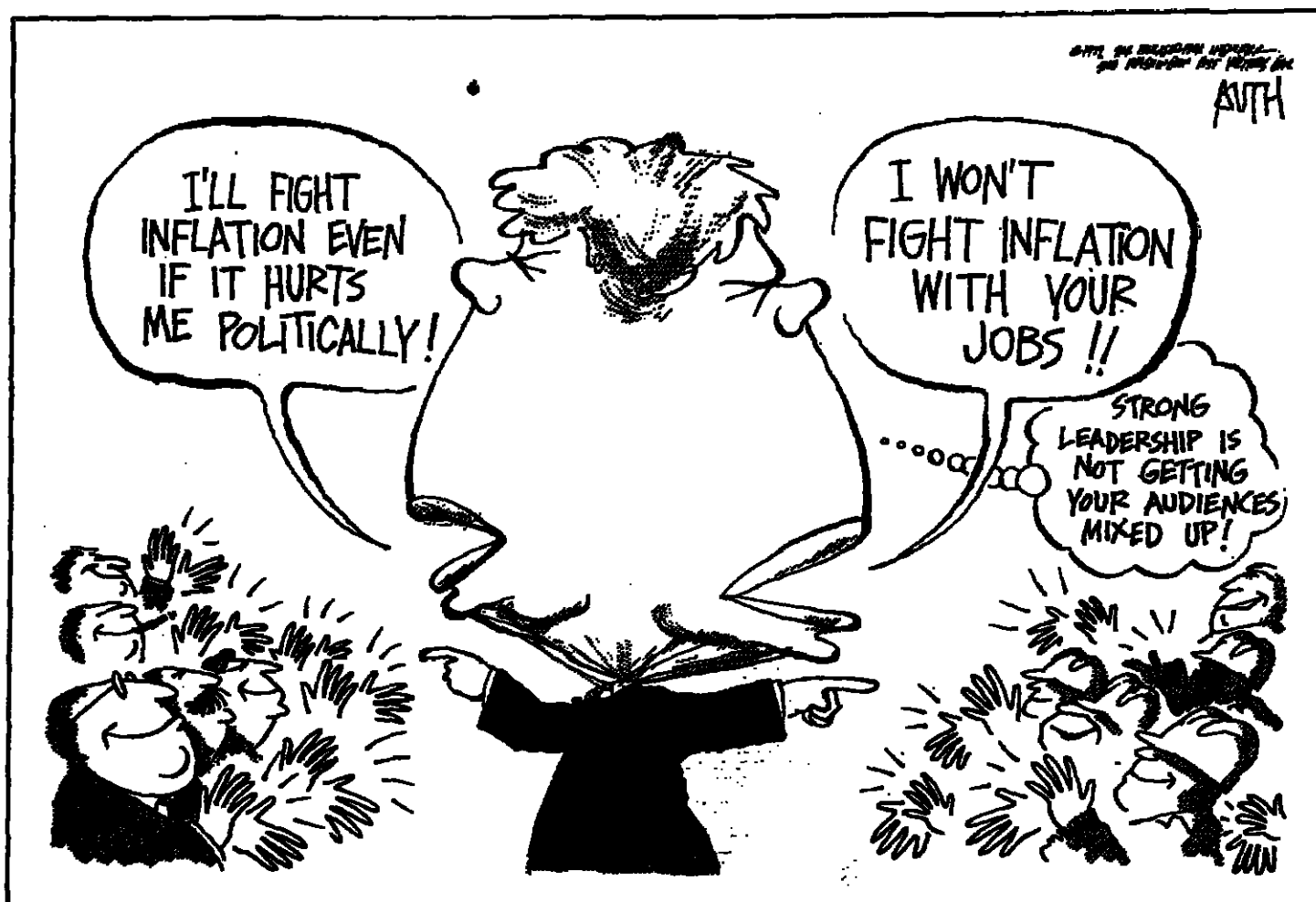
October 20, 1904

PARIS — The strike of theatrical "supers" organized by the Union of Theater Chorus Workers has been successful at the Gaité, Variétés and Olympia theaters, and the terms demanded here have been conceded: 150 francs a month for men and women alike, 5 francs for matinees, 2.50 francs for rehearsals, and a minimum-time contract. At the Olympia, the strikers also demanded the liberty to retain their moustaches. Isola Brothers offered to supply barbers to shave them gratis, but the workers explained that it was not parsimony, but aesthetic feeling which prompted their demand. The point, however, was passed over as of secondary importance.

Fifty Years Ago

October 20, 1929

NEW YORK — The drastic decline of Wall Street prices, which have been tumbling during the past week, culminated in a violent storm of selling during the two-hour session this morning. The turnover made a new record for a short Saturday session, with sales totaling about 3.5 million shares. Scores of leading issues were swept from their levels under successive waves of determined selling, losing from as much as five to 20 points in as many minutes despite feverish attempts to turn the tide. Rally after rally died still-born and prices continued to tumble dizzily until the bottom levels of Oct. 4 were left away behind.



Ah, Mr. Kissinger, We Agreed

By Michel Jobert

PARIS — Thank you [Henry A. Kissinger] for finally saying out loud what I've been saying in public for years. Until now, whenever we met each other in Brussels or Washington or elsewhere, there were circumstances to explain your silence.

In 1973, you were the secretary of state of Richard Nixon, a president so pressed by domestic opposition that he feverishly sought diversion abroad. Thus, you proclaimed 1973 "The Year of Europe," a declaration that made no demands on you. After all, Europe and the United States have been bound to each other so long and in so many common interests and problems that no one can criticize you for thinking about us in your own way.

But we were in agreement about the facts, especially about the nuclear protection you extended over Europe (the famous "nuclear umbrella," so full of holes) that in your eyes justified our dependence on your country's good will. Our European partners seemed convinced that they were not simply lining up for a nearly-empty dish. We French were the only ones, under Gen. de Gaulle, to see all the holes in the umbrella.

Politically Free

Today, now that you are again free politically and conceptually, your analysis resembles my own. Didn't you say on Sept. 1, at a Brussels seminar organized by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs and the Atlantic Treaty Association: "No one disputes any longer that in the 1980s — and perhaps even today, but surely in the 1980s — the United States will no longer be in a strategic position to reduce a Soviet counterblow against the United States to tolerable levels ... Our European allies should not keep asking us to multiply strategic assurances that we cannot possibly mean or if we do mean, we should not want to execute because if we execute, we risk the destruction of civilization."

U.S. policy has always fought (often in conjunction with the Russians, as in the campaign against our nuclear tests) the creation and development of a French nuclear capability. The detour through West Germany, even supposing it to be possible, is the work of overly inventive imaginations. France's effort to insure its own nuclear defense has never been seriously accepted by the Americans. All of the U.S. offices of technical and strategic cooperation carry with them the intent to exert control.

Security

The U.S. nuclear umbrella assures U.S. security, which goes without saying, and, in an increasingly more conditional and vague fashion, the security of the countries of the Atlantic Alliance. They are completely left out of the U.S. Soviet nuclear negotiations and only hear their content from afar and after the fact.

The Atlantic Alliance, which included both the U.S. tutelage of Western Europe and the protection it guaranteed in exchange, has become a half-empty reality: The protection no longer exists but the tutelage remains. This is why France will, sooner or later, have to get itself ready to quit such an outdated and inequitable organization.

Today, the only key to European independence is France's nuclear independence. There is nothing else. Are we going to surrender that, too? To participate, even obliquely, in the SALT negotiations (by which the Russians and the Americans seek to reduce the conventional or nuclear armaments they now have in Europe, without lessening their protection of their own territories) would ultimately make the defense of France dependent upon the convenience and control of the Soviet-U.S. condominium.

Likewise, to agree to install French atomic weapons in West Germany, or to agree to man a sector, on the Czechoslovak border or elsewhere, as proposed in NATO plans, would be similarly irresponsible. It is not our vocation to become U.S. puppets — even atomic puppets — in Europe. Only a force of

dissuasion, independent from the Russians and the Americans, can keep them from choosing to settle their (even carefully regulated) conflicts in Europe.

France's nuclear effort is not expensive. It accounts for only 14 percent of the 1980 defense budget. What is costly, as Gen. Andre Martin clearly explains, is trying to do "everything a little bit": it is not making a clear decision in favor of nuclear dissuasion, but perpetuating in many ways "grandpa's army," crowded with staffs and manpower but ill-adapted to modern defense, still based on an anachronistic conception of "military service" whose uselessness is camouflaged by numerous intellectual and material artifices. The national effort is exhausted in making an outsized army function even slowly, badly equipped as it is, even in

those outdated posts it insists on manning. That is the reality.

The nuclear defense of France goes hand-in-hand with the total revision of the operational framework of our forces. We must have a professional army to work with nuclear arms that will become increasingly elaborate to the degree that our finances, our science and technology make possible. It must be a flexible structure, adapted to the terrain in order to insure the defense of our entire territory. The Swiss have long understood this. But we still lack enough confidence in the citizen to trust him with the defense of his canton, commune, or borough after a period of several months' training. So, for lack of this effort at clear thinking and trust, our "operational territorial defense," remains a paper tiger.

These are a few realities we

should face and ponder — instead of preparing troops for intervention (we end up transporting them ourselves to shore up collapsing African regimes), instead of struggling with the question of the "front-line battle" alongside NATO troops (who wouldn't know what the Americans were ultimately going to do).

So, dear Henry Kissinger, this is what your recent, salutary proposals (even if only intended for domestic political impact) should now make clear to us.

Michel Jobert was foreign minister of France from April, 1973 to May, 1974. This article was excerpted and translated from the French by Leonard Mayhew and first appeared in *Le Monde*.

Washington and Jerusalem

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The relations between the United States and Israel are rather sad these days. There is no new specific or urgent question dividing these old friends, but, maybe more serious, there is a kind of slow and even sullen drift into misunderstanding.

Like a lover's quarrel, it is hard to say precisely where or when things went wrong, but both sides somehow feel aggrieved now with one another. This is complicated by the personalities and politics of both countries, but in the meantime, there is obviously a pressing need for some quiet philosophical analysis of the problem.

To indicate the pessimistic mood of the moment, I have a letter from a wise friend in Israel: "The world from here looks different than it looks from Washington," he says. "One of the most striking features is the extent that most observers in Israel see in U.S. actions (or inactions) not something arrived at casually but a deliberate policy."

"The troubled relations between our two countries," he adds, "have again manifested themselves and my first conclusion is that the perception, so many miles apart, are so entirely different that, in spite of an underlying community of interests, the difficulty of reaching common tactical approaches is more than formidable."

Not That Bad

"How long can this last," he concludes, "without reaching a point of no return, which we in Israel certainly could sustain only at the price, not only of total isolation, but of increasing self-doubt, which cannot but lead to a most dangerous situation, as it would encourage dangerous illusions in our neighbors?"

Well, things are not really all that

wrong to think that the differences are caused by accident, geography, or willful hostility between the two capitals. They are caused, I think, by a conflict of national interests, and even of moral concerns about the future of the Palestinians and of Jerusalem.

The government in Washington — and this includes not only the Carter administration but many of the leaders of the Congress — simply does not agree with the Begin government's policy on the West Bank, Gaza, and even on the Golan Heights.

Every movement by the Israeli Cabinet — it seems here almost every other Sunday — to expand the Jewish settlements on the West Bank — is regarded in Washington as a defiance of the Carter administration's view that these "settlements" are "illegal" and a drop of poison in U.S.-Israeli relations. Nothing is more unsettling between Washington and Jerusalem than these "settlements."

Other Things

These problems — of the settlements, of the Palestinians, of the proposed withdrawal of the Israelis roughly to their 1967 borders under the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 — have been debated for years without agreement, and now, I think something new is happening.

Officials here and even many leaders of the Congress are turning their minds to other things. They don't like Begin's policies or his Biblical assumptions or his mannerisms. They will even go on financing for awhile his policies even if they don't agree with them, but they are coming up on a presidential and congressional election in which the price of oil, food and the inflation in general are likely to seem more

important politically than anything else.

John Connally of Texas infuriated the Israeli government and many Jewish leaders in this country by proposing that the Israelis get out of the West Bank, Gaza, and even the Golan Heights and accept a U.S. military presence in the Sinai and the Indian Ocean to assure peace and supply of oil at reasonable prices for the industrial nations in the Middle East. All this, he suggested, and autonomy and maybe even a sovereign state for the Palestinians too.

Big John knew this didn't have the slightest chance of being accepted by anybody, but it is interesting and may even be significant that he thought this plainly anti-Israeli proposal might be popular and even good politics in the United States.

One reason for his thinking so is that many people here, even in the State Department and the White House, believe that the Israelis have been demanding too much, even in their own interests, and that the American people are tired of their demands, and like the blacks, who have been talking to the PLO and other terrorists in the Middle East, are looking for a wholly different approach to the problems of oil and Israel in that part of the world.

Great Dangers

There are clearly great dangers in all this, and the greatest of these may be that they are getting mixed up in the domestic politics of both Israel and the United States. Washington is not really thinking much about Israel these days. It is preoccupied with the presidential election campaign, with inflation, and the price of heating oil next winter.

So my friend in Israel is probably wrong in thinking that Washington is hostile to Israel. It is not really thinking about Israel at all. It has tried its best to come to some kind of compromise with Begin about the Palestinians and the West Bank, without success, and without admitting it, has about given up, and turned its mind to other problems.

This, I think, is the tragedy of the relations now developing between these two allies in Washington and Jerusalem. They are not really talking seriously to one another but loitering down into mutual misunderstanding and even hostility.

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Italy: Alarm as Drug Use Among Youth Increases

By Sari Gilbert

ROME (HT) — Italian authorities are increasingly concerned about the spread of drug addiction among young people in a country that until recently had managed to avoid one of the major problems of many other industrialized nations.

This concern, heightened by frequent newspaper and magazine articles on the subject and by a push for drug reform by the small, civil rights oriented Radical Party, was dramatized early in September when the new minister of health proposed a controversial plan for distribution of heroin to Italy's tens of thousands of addicts.

Because of widespread opposition, that plan is unlikely to be adopted. But it has drawn attention to the disturbing fact that, after years of serving as a key transit point for the illicit international drug trade, Italy has become a market for those same drugs.

The number of Italians addicted to hard drugs, primarily heroin, has soared to an estimated 100,000, most of whom are thought to be under 30. Even more shocking to some is the growing number of drug-related deaths. According to statistics recently released by Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni, 80 persons died from heroin overdoses in the first eight months of 1979. In 1973 one person died. In 1977 there were only half as many deaths from heroin as there have been so far this year.

Rognoni also said that Italy's addicts are thought to consume 120 tons of heroin a year, at a cost of 5 billion lire (about \$6 million) a day. He estimated that 130,000 crimes a year are committed by people seeking to finance a drug habit or under the influence of drugs.

The heroin distribution plan presented by Health Minister Renato Altissimo, a representative of the small, right-of-center Liberal Party, calls for controlled distribution of heroin through Italy's state-run hospitals. He has also called for a stepped-up, anti-heroin health education program in the country's schools.

Altissimo's plan has been opposed both by those who believe that many addicts can and should be rehabilitated and by those who fear it would inevitably lead to the spread of addiction.

"I fail to see how it would be possible to prevent the creation of a new heroin black market for those people not admitted to the state program," said Don Mario Picchi, a priest who has been working with drug addicts for more than a decade.

Another priest, Don Gino Riboldi of the Milan group, "New Community," is also opposed to providing addicts with heroin. He says his experience with more than 5,000 heroin users has convinced him that 700 of every 1,000 addicts here can be rehabilitated within four to six years. The Altissimo plan, he believes, would make them addicts for life.

Don Riboldi said that he believes many addicts are able to straighten out their lives once they find the right sentimental partner or the right job. There is a widespread belief here, in fact, that the overwhelming majority of Italian users of "ero" or heroin are youngsters affected by a crisis of values in a society beset by unemployment and inflation.

This crisis has already led many Italian youths to drop out politically and has been linked to the rise in terrorist groups. Altissimo said in a recent interview that he realizes that these youngsters need "a new model of life." But, he added, "I think it is time to put an end to facile moralism and to take action. My proposal is based on the English system but I am open to other proposals when and if they are made."

The Altissimo plan aroused strong opposition from a variety of groups, including the Italian medical society and the Communist Party. There was considerable support, however, from many heroin users, many of whom identify with the reform-minded Radical Party.

"Our slavery is not the drug but the difficulties involved in procuring it," said Galeno Orazi, who has been on heroin for five years. "In other words," he added, "the real cancer for us is the black market which can only be eliminated by some sort of heroin legalization."

The most active push for the drug reform has come from the Radical Party, which early this month launched a series of "smoke-ins" in major cities. Two Radical Party members, Rome councilman Angelo Bandinelli and party secretary Jean Fabre, were arrested after deliberately breaking the law by offering marijuana cigarettes to the Communist mayor of Rome and to a high-ranking police official attending a drug-related press conference.

The Radicals' main goal is to revise Italy's 1975 drug bill to permit the legalization of marijuana and hashish. That bill, which replaced an outdated 1954 law, attempted to depenalize drug use partially by making a distinction between mere possession for personal use and the manufacture, sale or distribution of drugs. Except with regard to the quantities of drugs constructible for personal use, however, that law does not distinguish between hard drugs and soft drug derivatives from the cannabis plant.

The Radicals believe that Italy's hard drug problem cannot be successfully dealt with until soft drugs are legalized. They say that putting soft drug users and hard drug users in a similar legal position, and forcing soft drug users to purchase their supplies from the same black market sources as hard drug users facilitates the passage from marijuana to heroin.

The Communist Party has reversed its position and backed the Radicals' demand for liberalizing marijuana and hashish laws.

The Spanish Who Cling To the Coast Of Morocco

By Harry Dibbelius

CEUTA, Spanish North Africa (HT) — The people of this Spanish "Gibraltar" on the Moroccan coast insist that there is not the remotest possibility that King Hassan II of Morocco can make his claim to their small peninsula stick.

Yet those with money are investing it on the Spanish mainland rather than in Ceuta. About 125 nautical miles east along the Mediterranean coast, there is another Spanish enclave: Melilla. Like Ceuta, it has been Spanish for centuries and its inhabitants say that it always will be.

Nevertheless the restriction on the sale of real estate to Moroccans there is violated repeatedly, with Spaniards retaining token ownership in Melilla but secretly accepting hard currency for deals legally registered in Rabat.

Ceuta and Melilla, busy free ports with strong military garrisons, make a vital contribution to the economy of northern Morocco. The two Spanish cities directly employ thousands of Moroccans, and the benefits of their commerce and industry spill over the borders in the form of secondary trade and transport.

For example, the entire output of several blanket factories on the Spanish mainland is shipped to these ports, and re-exported from here via obscure overland trade routes that reach deep into black Africa. The areas around the two cities supply much of the enclaves' supplies of fresh fruit, vegetables and fish.

Ceuta, with a population of about 65,000, including approximately 20,000 men in uniform, is a busy place, with ocean-going ferries — laden with free-port bargain hunters — arriving here almost hourly from Algiers across the strait.

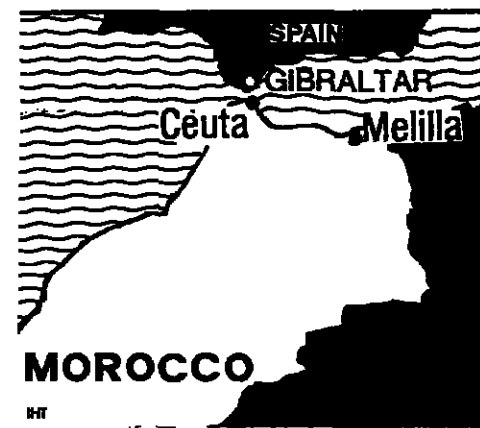
"My grandfather was born here, my father was born here and so was I," said wholesale wine merchant Emilio Vaguer. He looked out on Ceuta's mist-shrouded port from his ground-floor office, an office cluttered with mementoes of his more than 60 years, nearly all of them spent in Ceuta. "I'll defend this place until there's not one brick left on top of another."

But the world of Ceuta residents may not end in conflict. In this anti-colonialist age, their best arguments to justify continued Spanish sovereignty could one day fall on deaf ears. The residents of Ceuta and Melilla already are concerned about the lack of support for their cause on the part of some Spanish politicians. The major parliamentary opposition, for instance, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, has espoused a policy of "devolution" in the past, although its present position on the enclaves is ambiguous.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that none of the two congressional deputies and four senators elected to represent Ceuta and Melilla is a Socialist; all of them belong to Premier Adolfo Suarez' ruling Center Democratic Union.

"Actually, there is no colonial issue here," maintains Sen. Antonio Dominguez Garcia, a physician who considers Ceuta his home. "Ceuta is not a colony and it never was."

Ceuta was administered by governments in the Iberian Peninsula even in Roman times, and it came under Moorish control during only a part of the eight centuries of Moorish domination of Iberia. It was reconquered in 1415 by Juan I of Portugal, more than three-quarters of a century before Ferdinand and Isabella expelled the Moors and welded Spain into a single nation. In 1580, when Portugal and Spain were united, Ceuta came under the flag of Castile.



July, 1975: Exhilarated by the king's appeal, thousands of Moroccans cross into the Western Sahara. Today, the king is fighting on the home front.

Fragile Economy, Social Unrest Threaten War Effort

Moroccan Home Front May Be Decisive

By Iain Guest

ABAT (HT) — "If England's battle of Waterloo was won on the playing field of the Moroccan home front," said one Western diplomat here recently, "then Morocco's struggle to hold onto the Western Sahara could well be lost in the streets of Casablanca or the universities of Mauritania."

From the desert war in the South, the king is regularly claiming Moroccan lives, and the king's army is fighting in the cities. The king's army is fighting in the cities. The king's army is fighting in the cities.

Using the war to cajole and even to threaten, the king has temporarily neutralized: • Students. Morocco's 83,000 university students are among the most vocal and well-organized in North Africa. Their national union was outlawed in 1973 following the assassination attempts, and several students were arrested and tortured. There followed a period of university unrest that culminated last year in riots.

Then came an Amnesty International report critical of Moroccan human rights; students were gradually released from jail, and the union was legalized last November.

Student leaders claim that in response to pressure, but observers here see it as a reward for promising to support the war. Three weeks ago, at the union's first assembly since 1973, it passed a resolution asserting Morocco's right to the Western Sahara and demanding students' right to fight during their period of studies.

• Political opposition. In 1975 King Hassan agreed to political liberalization, including the holding of elections, in return for support for his Sahara policy. In 1977 elections, the chief opposition party — the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP) — picked up only 15 seats in a parliament of 264.

• Unions. Last year there were more than 900 strikes in Morocco. They peaked in April, when the Confederation of Democratic Workers (CDT), a breakaway federation that

forced the Spanish to withdraw at a time when Polisario had barely been heard of.

King Hassan has skillfully exploited nationalism, recovering some of the support he lost following repressive measures after two attempts on his life narrowly failed in 1971 and 1972. He gained more support this summer when Moroccan forces moved into the southern area of the province, vacated by Mauritania.

But as with other government opponents, CDT leaders vigorously support the Sahara war. "We are ready to do anything to preserve Morocco's territorial integrity," says Noubir El Amaoui, secretary general of the CDT. "If the army can't achieve it, then the people will take up arms and fight."

So confident of this support is the king that he is allowing more open reporting of the war. Yet Western analysts see his position as potentially dangerous, precisely because his opponents' anger, diverted from the war, is being channeled against a deepening social and economic crisis.

Perhaps sensing that they have been outflanked, the students again threaten an intensive campaign to improve education. Socialists and unions agree that improvement is needed: Even though education takes the next-biggest chunk of the budget after defense, and employs 140,000 people, that is not enough to keep up with an annual population growth of 3½ percent.

Only 2½ percent of those who enter the educational system end up with a baccalaureate. "There is plenty of work for them," says one observer. "But the rest are on the scrapheap. There are no jobs for them. It's potentially more explosive than France in 1968."

The three opposition groups are deliberately vague about what action, if any, they might take. They also avoid attacking King Hassan by name. Diplomats feel they are restrained for the moment by their relative freedom and also by fear of government retaliation. But they also think that the calm could be shattered if the economy continues to deteriorate.

The price of phosphates — the main export — has fallen to less than half its per-ton high of \$65 in 1974. The cost of servicing the country's external debts is 30 percent of Moroccan exports' earnings. Inflation rates — put at over 20 percent — are double the salary increases offered by the government.

None of this is too bad compared with some countries in the Third World," says one observer. "But Morocco, which depends so heavily on exports of one raw material, and has no oil, is acutely vulnerable to the kind of international recession that everyone is forecasting."

And, he adds, there is the cost of the war, which, if it takes a substantial turn for the worse, could alienate Moroccan businessmen — who traditionally are the king's strongest supporters.

People with high incomes are required to give 2 percent or 3 percent to the war effort, and companies must send technicians and administrators to work in the southern provinces.

"It's part of a general move to pull their socks up" says one Western observer. "But it's alienating the businessmen. If tourism starts to suffer — and it could well do so if Polisario follows through on their threat to attack inside Morocco itself — then there could be a groundswell of real opposition to the war from the wealthy."

If this were to combine with sudden loss of support within the army, a winter of social disruption and continuing pressure from Morocco's neighbors — who are keen to replace him with a left-wing regime — the pressures on Hassan could become intolerable.

Deliberately Vague

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The three opposition groups are deliberately vague about what action, if any, they might take. They also avoid attacking King Hassan

J.S. Compacts Score Better Than Imports in Crash Tests

WASHINGTON (WP) — While U.S.-made small cars scored surprisingly well in preliminary Transportation Department crash tests, imported subcompacts showed low levels of occupant protection during the 35-mph crashes, the department has reported.

Impact tests of 20 cars indicated that at-seat occupants in 13 of them would die if the car were involved in such a collision.

Transportation Secretary Neil Goldschmidt said he was "particularly encouraged" by the showing of such small cars as the Plymouth Horizon and the Ford Mustang. Jummies were used in the tests, which specifically determined whether the cars' dashboards held up well enough to prevent passengers from smashing into the passenger compartment and whether their fuel systems could resist tank rupture and/or fuel leakage.

In the category of occupant protection, Datsun 210, Volkswagen Rabbit (Golf), mouth Champ, Mercury Bobcat, Toyota Corolla, Pontiac Firebird, Plymouth Volare, and Fairmont, Chevrolet Impala, Oldsmobile 98, Mercury Marquis, Chrysler LeBaron and Dodge St. Regis all failed at government safety standards. Although these standards are set for 30-mph tests, the government decided to perform the tests at 35 mph to see how well the cars would do at higher speeds.

The Rabbit, Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme, Pontiac Firebird, Oldsmobile 98, and Chrysler LeBaron failed to meet federal standards for resisting fuel leaks. Surprisingly, the Ford Pinto, long plagued by blazes with fuel-tank exposure during rear-end crashes, passed the fuel-leak test and rear-impact tests. Only the Chevrolet Chevette and the Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme failed the dashboard-retention test. The only cars that had perfect scores were the mouth Horizon, Chevrolet Citation and the Magnum.



Children in Zimbabwe Rhodesia play 'army and terrorists' with 'army' soldiers wielding stilts for guns.

In Rhodesia, 'Terror' Is Child's Play

By Robert Weller

UMTALI, Zimbabwe Rhodesia (AP) — Ten-year-old Steven Lawson and his brother, Gregory, 5, play a new game nowadays. It's called "army and terrorists."

Steven, Gregory and their 12-year-old sister, Helen, also think attacks by black nationalist guerrillas from Marxist-ruled Mozambique are great fun.

"They can't wait to go to school and talk to their friends to see what happened to them," says their mother, Dot.

Life in Umtali, once one of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's most popular tourist resorts, struggles on amid a 7-year-old guerrilla war

as the community's 87,000 inhabitants watch the progress of talks in London.

But their mother worries more about mortar attacks from the mountains surrounding this eastern border city than she does about the talks.

After a recent attack, Mrs. Lawson said, "We won't leave unless it becomes unbearable and unless the standards in the schools and hospitals fall. Then we'll go for the children's sake. But where can we go?"

The children may think the attacks are fun, but Mrs. Lawson said adults take the attacks very seriously. "You're forced to build a new kind of life, a community life,"

Mrs. Lawson said. "If you want to travel you form a convoy. You just don't go off on your own."

Mrs. Lawson tries to explain to the children that "not all terrorists are black and not all blacks are terrorists." We show the children the news from Ireland and we say, "These are white terrorists."

Mrs. Lawson said that if the London talks do not end the war, "We'd rather fight than join the communists."

Asked her judgment of black Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, she paused and said very slowly: "I've got more confidence in him than in any other black leader."

The Art Market

Zurich Gets Boost From Brummer Sale

By Soren Melikian

ZURICH, Oct. 19 (IHT) — In seven sessions from Tuesday through today, the sale of the Ernest Brummer collection here became a double world premiere and netted more than 10 million Swiss francs (about \$6 million).

This was the first important sale ever handled jointly by an art gallery and an auction house, and the first time that the virtual world auction market monopoly of Sotheby's and Christie's has been broken. Despite desperate attempts, the collection slipped through their hands.

The saga began in Zurich in February, 1978, when a formidable old lady with Hungarian-accented German walked into the Galerie Spink, a subsidiary of Spink and Son of London specializing in Far Eastern Art, and asked for Isidor Kahane, the managing director. She was Ella Brummer, the widow of Ernest Brummer, of New York City, who died in 1964 after a lifetime dealing in Egyptian and Greek antiquities and Western art of the Middle Ages, Renaissance and Baroque.

She was in her 80s, and it was time to make sure the objects went to a suitable home. Moreover she wanted a memorial to her husband's connoisseurship. She wanted a major auction accompanied by a magnificent catalog, not just a sale catalog, but a superb reference book by the best scholars. Kahane, overcoming his surprise, mildly observed that he was not an auctioneer. Mrs. Brummer brushed the objection aside. She wanted him, Isidor Kahane, about whom she had heard a lot during the 24 years that Kahane had spent in New York, to handle it all.

Tough Negotiations

The easy start was followed by not-so-easy negotiations. Behind-the-scenes fighting with auction houses was tough. According to Kahane, Sotheby's never had a chance. Mrs. Brummer bearing a grudge for the way in which they had managed a first experimental sale of Egyptian art from the Brummer collection shortly after her husband's death, Christie's competition was far more serious. They failed, Kahane believes, because their aristocratic English manner did not impress the old lady.

Kahane's line was a homey one. He approached auctioneer Pierre Koller of Zurich, submitted his name to Mrs. Brummer and won approval. He toured the world to coax famous scholars into cataloging the Brummer objects.

Phase 2 was devoted to photography, preliminary cataloging and presale campaigning. Last May, Kahane toured major U.S. institutions with photos. In July, he made



Limoges enamel reliquary was sold for 324,500 Swiss francs.

trips to Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Berlin. In September, there was a second U.S. tour with a one-day exhibition of 12 star pieces in New York, and a special five-day exhibition of a substantial section of the collection at Spink's in London. The final flourish was the Oct. 5-14 exhibition of the entire collection at the Kunsthau in Zurich.

The last days of Phase 2 were difficult. Eleven-hour attempts were made by English auctioneers to win the battle. Kahane says that Sotheby's chairman, Peter Wilson, came to Zurich for an impromptu visit and spent an hour in his office at Spink's explaining that he, Kahane, would be better off with Sotheby's as the auction partner. Kahane politely declined. He had committed himself to Pierre Koller. In the next few days, the visit was followed up by three telephone calls from London to find out whether he had changed his mind.

Kahane also complained of a rumor campaign from unidentified quarters. Some pieces were questioned. Indeed, a few may well be in this reporter's view. Parisian connoisseurs say a Limoges enamel plaque cataloged as 12th-century (lot 228), is a fake. An important silver plaque (lot 531) supposed to be an Iranian piece of the second millennium B.C. is decidedly odd.

As D-day opened Phase 3 on Tuesday, the odds were uncertain. In order to enhance the international appeal of the sale, the catalog was in English. The translation of scholarly French and German contributions must have been rushed, judging from some barely understandable sentences. The auction was mostly conducted in stumbling and not infrequently hilarious Pidgin English. The constant mixing of English, German and French, particularly when the auctioneer took bids, was dizzying.

The first session was indecisive. Some excellent pieces fared poorly. A rare silver Spanish bust of the 14th century made only 62,720 Swiss francs (about \$41,000). Two marvelous Mosan silver plaques of the 13th century were bought in.

Other works sold marvelously well. A small German wooden doll, from 1420-30, zoomed to 72,280 Swiss francs, paid by the Schnuettgen Museum in Cologne, and the Prince of Liechtenstein acquired a 17th-century ivory figure of splendid quality for the equally splendid price of 253,000 Swiss francs.

Triumphant Session

The moment of triumph came Wednesday. Champlevé enamels of the Gothic period and painted enameled of the Renaissance all went through the roof. A Limoges reliquary, 1205-1215, established a world record in its own category at 324,500 Swiss francs. So did the top part of a 13th-century crozier, probably the most beautiful piece of its kind auctioned in the last 10 years, at 198,000 Swiss francs.

These prices reflect awareness that medieval objects of this caliber are finally vanishing from the market, but they helped create a climate in which objects of lesser rarity sold like hotcakes. The Limoges Museum paid 67,200 Swiss francs for a 16th-century ewer, marked with the maker's initials, but somewhat restored. This is about three times the going market price, according to Paris professionals. This session's performance triggered off further brilliant scores on Thursday and Friday, turning the Kahane-Koller venture into a success story.

Together they managed to attract the main professional buyers — dealers and museum agents. Their hard work made up for the mistakes due to a lack of experience in international auctions. Shrewd and persistent businessmen, Kahane and Koller can be trusted to have learned their lesson. All told, they succeeded in doing what French auctioneers have been dying to pull off for years — driven a wedge into the so far undisputed English monopoly of selling major world collections — and made a brilliant job of it.

Antiques

31st Delft Fair Attempts to Shake Off the Stodginess of Past

By Jules B. Farber

DELFT, Netherlands, Oct. 19 (IHT) — The staid, prestigious Delft Antique Fair, which opened for the 31st time today, has shaken off the stodginess built up over three decades. The new chairman is 33-year-old Dave Aronson, many of the old guard dealers who established Delft's reputation, and top specimens of Victorian jewelry and 19th-century Romantic-school paintings, have been cleared for exhibition.

"We want to attract young collectors who think Delft is only for their grandfathers," Aronson explained. "We've got special showcases with goods priced up to 3,000 guilders [\$1,500]. Detailed descriptive cards posted with all goods eliminate the earlier intimidation. No one need fear asking questions. Delft is now an open shop that will hopefully appeal to wider collecting groups."

Buying Back

Splendidly set up in the Prinsenhof, a medieval cloister, the fair is a cornucopia of treasures hoarded all year by the 37 participating Dutch dealers. This is their annual prestige presentation for domestic and foreign buyers. Visitors will find a choice of old master paintings and prints, pewter and silver, pre-Columbian and Delft pottery, china, clocks, Chinese and Japanese porcelain, bronzes, enamels, glass, furniture and other objects. Everything has been screened three times for authenticity by committees of experts and museum curators. Despite Delft's high-price reputation, exhibitors realistically price their goods in line with the international market. Many purchasers are foreign collectors, dealers and museums.

"Antiques and old art," according to Aronson, "have been good investments over the last 10 to 15 years. We're buying back pieces sold at earlier fairs and giving these older collectors huge profits. Some are selling to preclude death duties for their children. With the world economy problem pushing us into higher inflation spirals, prices for antiques will continue to rise."

Theo Laurentius of Zaltbommel, the country's leading specialist in old master drawings and prints reported: "The same Rembrandt etchings that sold for 10,000 guilders 10 years ago now bring up to 50,000 to 60,000 guilders. Biblical scenes, because of their religious nature, do not soar as fast as portraits and landscapes."

Laurentius' Delft offering includes 32 Rembrandt etchings, including two self-portraits, ranging from 18,000 to 130,000 guilders. He also has a collection of 17th-century Dutch etchings going for 250 to 1,000 guilders. Albrecht Dürer's earliest engraved portrait of Archbishop Albrecht van Brandenburg, dated 1519, and several Canaletto etchings.

Clemens Vandervorst of 's Hertogenbosch has a moon flask made for Chinese Emperor Kien Lung (1736-1795), which he calls a "Rembrandt" of Chinese porcelain. This imposing piece is decorated with eight Buddhist happy symbols, also called the footprints of Buddha. The 55-centimeter-high vase has already evoked interest from museums. Vandervorst also has 30 18th-century golden boxes inlaid with enamel, mother of pearl and precious stones, attributed to craftsmen in Geneva and Paris.

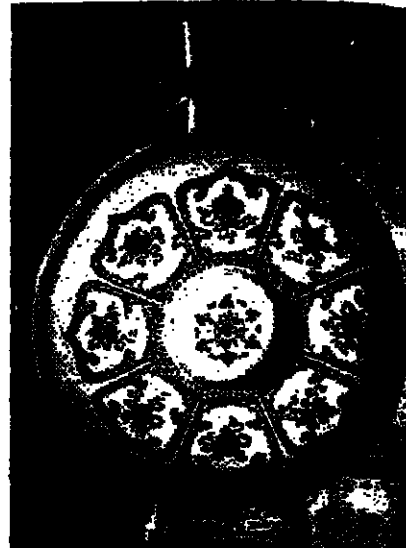
Delft's rich collection of paintings includes 37 old masters at Hague dealer Hans Cramer's stand. Among the 17th-century works, Cramer has a portrait on copper by

Gerard Terborch, and works by Rembrandt, Jan van Goyen and Salomon van Ruysdael, as well as early primitives and Italian canvases. Sam Nystad, also of The Hague, is showing a 17th-century co-production by Anthony Beunstraten and Abraham Storck, depicting the old Amsterdam Town Hall. Besides many first-rate Dutch canvases, Nystad shows 18th-century French and English works and an oil by the 19th-century Barbizon artist Charles-François Daubigny.

A newcomer to Delft, 32-year-old Jaap Poek of Amsterdam, has a rare 13th-century Catalan Madonna and Child, as well as a late-15th-century southern Netherlands oak sculpture, presumably of St. Barbara. Amsterdam sculpture specialist Jack Vecht exhibits a 16th-century Burgundian marble Madonna and Child, along with a 16th-century bishop in oak from the Maasticht area. A statue from Mexico, circa 500 B.C., and a Peruvian vase from the same era are in the extensive collection of the pre-Columbian art, of which Nico Bunschoten of Amsterdam is the sole exponent at the fair.

Buying old silver has always been a rite for the Dutch with means and nowadays, more than ever, there is a rush on it as investment, even though prices have risen fast. Silver sparkles all over the fair. Abraham Beeling of Leeuwarden has a spectacular conversation piece — a Dutch Renaissance nautilus cup. The firm of Premela and Hamburger of Amsterdam is showing exquisite silver table services — including Louis XIV coffee and tea sets — passed down through centuries by wealthy burghers.

Pewter — once known as the poor man's silver — is now a major collectible, but no longer goes for pauper prices. Amsterdam's



Chinese moon flask, 18th century.

Jan Beekhuizen, recognized at 34 as a leading pewter specialist, is exhibiting an exceptional pewter mine-worker candleholder made in 1674 by Johann Junghaus in Saxony. Beekhuizen also has so-called Rembrandt and Jan Steen jugs in his collection.

The Delft Antique Fair, through Nov. 7, open Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday from 1 to 5 p.m., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 10. Admission is 6.50 guilders.

Around the Galleries

Exhibition of 100 Treasures of the Kremlin Is on View in Paris

Paris

Treasures of the Kremlin, Grand Palais, Paris 8, to Jan. 14.

This splendid exhibition of 100 precious objects from the Kremlin's treasure chambers is on its way back to Moscow after a journey to New York, where it enjoyed the hospitality of the Metropolitan Museum. Fifteen icons from the 12th to the 17th centuries offer some landmarks and points of reference on the development of a strictly regulated art form, whose conservatism refers back to Byzantium, and which evolved on the whole in total independence from Western art (some signs of Western influence do appear, however, in the 17th century).

In conception, the icon is closer to the mandala than to a Raphael Madonna, as is nicely illustrated by a few almost monumental items that look rather like illuminated ideograms. The craft of the Russian

goldsmiths is abundantly illustrated, since it makes up nearly half the show. Reaching from 12th-century earrings to a monumental Fabergé easter egg (cum music box) which Nicholas II offered the empress in 1904, the selection includes crosses and chalices, precious bindings for altar books, and a gold-domed, sable-bordered chalice which young Peter the Great wore for his coronation.

All this is ornate, but less pretentious, on the whole, than the works of Western goldsmiths (nine items), also shown. The latter, however, are often entertaining in their baroque superabundance. Weapons and harness include some intricate bits of craft, including various imperial swords and Boris Godunov's coat of mail, composed of steel rings, each one bearing the inscription: "God is for us, let no one be against us."

Alex Mlynarek, Galerie Lara Ven-

ci, 47 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Oct. 27.

Mlynarek had an astute idea. He reproduced, for instance, Bruegel's "Hunters in the Snow" in silk screen form, using a thick grid like on television. The hunters are shown walking down into the valley, but here the broad plain with the frozen ponds has been replaced by a modern city with skyscrapers and neon signs.

In the same vein Ingres' reclining odalisks are set on a crowded beach. It is a clever concept that could catch one's attention at the Warsaw Poster Biennial, and the montage is neatly done.

Mayo, Galerie Valmay, 22 Rue de

Seine, Paris 6, to Oct. 31.

Mayo (b. 1905) is a Surrealist painter who began painting in that vein in the '20s. The current exhibition is devoted to drawings and paintings done in the '70s. They all reflect an intuition of another era, but they have an authentic freshness that redeems what might otherwise strike one as the exploitation of an exhausted vein.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

London

Indian Paintings, Tooth Paintings, 33 Cork Street, London W.1, to Oct. 26.

For its opening show as a once-more independent gallery, Tooth is exhibiting 50 paintings from India. They include a group from an early 18th-century Golconda portrait album, a mid-18th-century Rajasthani series from Hyderabad, a late but exquisite Guler miniature of "Radha listening to Krishna by Moonlight," and a rare portrait of "A Hunting Hound" from Sawar (c. 1720).

Peter Miller, Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton Street, London W.1, to Nov. 1.

Inspired by Victorian and Edwardian photographs, Miller's 14th one-man show, titled "A Celebrated Age," portrays leisurely streets with horse-carriages and softly lamplight interiors, peopled by the opulent and the elegant.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Rome

Leonillo (1915-1968) Retrospective, Galleria Nazionale di Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, Rome, to Oct. 28.

Cutting into the heart of matter is what the work of this sculptor is about. In his late and best pieces there is a quick sure troweling of wet runny material, and a slicing into it as if to live flesh. The glossy thick-flowing surface and the raw and visceral underside are two aspects of being, the outside of pleasure and the inside of pain, swept up into one abstract expressionist whole.

Leonillo's choice of material was extraordinarily suited to his purpose. He took the ceramics of the Della Robbia, the Renaissance pot artists, to use in a completely different attack of his own. Manipulating, painting and glazing clay, using its unpredictability to fire to his own advantage, he made it work for him as well or better than more traditional, nobler materials.

In the '30s he was unabashedly figurative. Fluently lyrical busts and heads, pastoral subjects, intri-

cate reliefs, were modeled with a wiry nervous sensibility and whimsy: observe the rippling skin of a self-portrait, the lovely "Four Seasons," the "Stag and Hounds," and the portrait of the painter Titina Maselli. In the '40s, this slightly baroque style became more pronounced and decorative. It was followed by a cubist, Fiescoesque turn, also too pleasing. Then in the mid-'50s, after a monument for the dead of Abissola, in big bold shapes, Leonillo came to full abstraction.

From then on slabs and gobs of earth, wide rough and juicy, are counterposed or allowed to melt into one another.

With profound technical mastery Leonillo built large loose images of compelling power and a dramatic undertone reminding us of past and coming struggles of earth and flesh.

All the late work is in either of two forms: a relief, a mass of interlocked elements — lying flat, hanging, standing, or a column, a unit sticking skyward, hollowed and monolithic. One finds the key to this duality in two earlier works: the first in the "Roman Mother Killed

by the Germans," of 1944, a heaped body and drapery spread over the ground, movingly monumental for all its smallness; the second in a 1939 St. Sebastian, a slender and vulnerable shaft, and flowing all over its surface. Besides these two basic forms, just before his untimely death at the age of 53, something new was evolving. We see it in "Summary," of 1968 — a wren-runny relief slung over a fat wall like the skin of a wild legendary animal, obscurely heroic.

From the traditional and pleasing material of artisans he extracted a new and totally reversed meaning. The apparent roughness and materiality of his mature sculptures is deliberate and finely articulated. The tormented big crusts and chunks, brittle or flaming or spotted or cradling or burned, appealing to our emotional experience, have been carefully built by a keen, quick-witted intelligence. Impulsive movements rest on delicate balances. In this retrospective, Leonillo is revealed as a great and original sculptor and as one of the few independent Italian moderns.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

Paris Fair

Contemporary Art Show Is Stylistic Open House

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Oct. 19 (IHT) — The inauguration of the sixth Foire Internationale de l'Art Contemporain at the Grand Palais last night was once again a shoulder-to-shoulder, belly-to-back procession through a white-walled labyrinth set up to accommodate 133 galleries from 16 countries. It runs through Oct. 28.

Much was made, at the outset, of the fact that access to the FIAC was by co-opting and that only the "best galleries" would ever get in. In fact, this is a criterion impossible to apply, and there is consequently a certain amount of real junk that ranges from pseudo-punk derision to old-fashioned bad taste. Taste, naturally, is a conventional category, and its standards can be applied to a work of art only to the extent that it appears to want to get into a certain stylistic slot, and fails to do so out of lack of discernment on the artist's part. There is also a good deal of predictable and indifferent stuff, and that can be brushed aside.

What remains has quality and can hold one's interest. There are a number of important galleries that have chosen to present a selection of the artists they represent, or a sampling of the works they have at hand. Maeght has assembled some choice pieces by Bonnard, Braque, Calder, Miro and others; Krugier, a selection of Matisse, Morandi, Balbus, etc.; Gmurzynska, specializing in the art of the '20s, has an agreeably homogeneous display that includes Malevich, Mondrian, Manousoff, Lissitzky and Schwitters, along with 15 others.

More than half the participants, however, opted for the one-man show, or devoted an important section of their space to the work of a single artist.

Going the rounds as one might walk through a museum, one no-

tices that the happy collection of recent years is still with us. Much of the work is on a scale that restricts the clientele to museums or to collectors with very large homes. There is no dominant movement, but rather a pluralism of styles which have all become respectable and no longer appear to view one another with sectarian suspicion.

To illustrate the current breadth of spectrum, and with no special reference to personal taste, we look at the Galerie Claude Bernard Cernuschi, an artist of strength and virtuosity, with a keen awareness of the past (he has a copy of Caravaggio there) and a taste for montage, both in content and in style. Then, in contrast, we have Degottex (Galerie Le Dessin) who austere traces parallel black lines on his paper, or cuts parallel gashes into it; or Kallios (Galerie Nane Stern) whose work, barely less austere, is confined to rough squares of thin paint divided by a broad grid of white canvas. In a different vein entirely, though, is the homage to Ulrike Meinhof (Galerie Krieff-Raymond) which takes the shape of a sequence of very large paintings done after photos of moving cars and prison corridors.

In contrast to that again we can set Wesselman's large cut-outs, which offer a slick image of Pop. Erno, Ivan Thiemer's sculptures (paintings and drawings (Galerie Krugier)) portray a type of archaeological site which can exist only inside his own psyche. The known, however, is classical, Jose Hernandez (Galerie Octave Negru) presents carefully detailed images, on decays, finely drawn, and an astonishing piece of baroque periscope, the theatricality of religious art.

What seems to emerge from this list, naturally not exhaustive, is that any formal approach has now become acceptable to the extent that the public is convinced that it expresses a seriousness of purpose. The change to eclecticism then, may well be in the public, which is willing to accept that no single ideology has a monopoly on relevance.

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London's Leading

Chief of OPEC Floats Prospect of Moderate Oil-Price Decision

From Agency Dispatches
OPEC, Oct. 19 — The chief of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries today floated the prospect of an oil price increase on the condition that it be only "moderate," as announced in a press conference after talks with Japanese leaders.

Chairman Mana Saad al-Sayid said at a press conference after talks with Japanese leaders that "if nothing has been decided by the time the OPEC members meet next, in Caracas in November — that is, if the dollar is firm and inflation does not weaken oil revenues — I might support a continued increase in the price of oil for another year."

In any case, he said, an increase in oil prices should be "moderate." He observed that his country, the United Arab Emirates, is OPEC's present \$23.50 oil-price ceiling.

He also warned of an increasing trend in OPEC countries to lower production, to conserve resources. And he urged the need to negotiate with the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Pressures Mounting
Nevertheless, industry analysts are predicting a sharp increase in oil prices, after a series of price hikes by OPEC.

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which are similar to the high-quality oil from the United Arab Emirates, said here. He indicated, however, that if other OPEC members prefer a moderate increase in oil prices, he is willing to go along.

As for Libya's reported defiance of the ceiling, he denied knowledge of it and stressed that no OPEC member was entitled to exceed the ceiling, set at an OPEC meeting in Geneva in June. All OPEC members had agreed to give the organization the power to set prices, he said.

He appeared to contradict Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who said in Washington earlier this week that OPEC has lost control over prices and that it is now up to consuming countries to prevent price increases.

Production Cuts
Concerning production levels, the International Energy Agency has estimated that OPEC's output will increase by about 33 million barrels a day from the present 31 MBD by 1985, but Mr. Oteiba indicated that the estimate is optimistic. If OPEC member states can maintain the present level through 1985, he said, "this is good."

Saying that OPEC's production problems stem from technical problems and are for future generations, Mr. Oteiba said that "a few more countries than at present are planning to trim their output next year." He warned consuming nations not to be overly optimistic about this winter's oil supply because "supply-demand is not nearly balanced at present. This winter's supply will remain unchanged, whereas demand is expected to go up."

He suggested substantial price increases for liquefied petroleum gas and liquefied natural gas, by saying that they should be given the same price priority as light crude oil.

Mr. Oteiba urged the advanced countries to establish a direct dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization, and formally recognize it. Calling the Palestinian cause a "major problem," he said: "Oil is very sensitive to fire. The flame of the fire is getting close to the barrel of oil. Unless we extinguish the fire, it might reach the oil. Then we don't have oil to send to you."

U.K. Prices Advance 1%
LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ) — Retail prices in Britain rose 1 percent in September following August's 0.8-percent increase, pushing the year-on-year rise to 16.5 percent from 15.8 percent. The index, which is not seasonally adjusted, is based on Jan. 15, 1974, equalling 100, rose to 233.2.

United Automobile Workers President Douglas Fraser says his union will make "significant concessions" to financially troubled Chrysler in current negotiations.

Appearing before a House Banking subcommittee, Mr. Fraser urged Congress to follow up on these concessions by approving this year Chrysler's bid for at least \$750 million in federal loan guarantees. "The auto market is too volatile, monetary policy is too tight and the money about one-third of the U.S. wage scale," Kenneth Kukuda, attorney for the association, charged that the companies' applications for non-immigrant visas by stating that hiring foreign engineers would not hurt the wages and working conditions of American engineers.

The companies cited in the lawsuit are McDonnell Douglas, Martin Marietta, Lockheed, Boeing, General Electric and a Grumman unit.

International Business Machines was favored by a federal court ruling on an antitrust suit brought by TransAmerica Computer Corp. accusing IBM of monopolizing markets for certain computer and peripheral equipment products. TransAmerica Computer was seeking damages up to \$270 million. IBM says this is the sixth antitrust decision in IBM's favor.

France has authorized the takeover of the Ducloux auto parts group — in which Bendix, of the United States, has a 51-percent interest — by the Lucas group of Britain and the Ferodo group of France, Lucas says. It will hold a 50-percent interest in Ducloux, and Ferodo will have 48 percent with the remaining 2 percent to be held on behalf of both companies by Credit Commercial de France, a French private bank.

The American Engineering Association filed a suit in a federal court against seven aerospace concerns and three federal agencies to stop the hiring of foreign engineers. The suit alleges that the seven companies hired foreign engineers over American applicants and paid them about one-third the U.S. wage scale.

Kenneth Kukuda, attorney for the association, charged that the companies' applications for non-immigrant visas by stating that hiring foreign engineers would not hurt the wages and working conditions of American engineers.

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People in Business
John Chuski

ITT has named Vice President John Chuski senior vice president and group executive of its newly formed Brussels-based Engineered Products Group-Europe.

Dirk de Bruyne, president of Royal Dutch Petroleum, was elected chairman of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group's joint managing committee and Peter Bakemidell was elected chairman of Shell Transport & Trading and deputy chairman of the management committee. They succeeded C.C. Poole, who died last week.

Ronald Unger has been appointed chairman of state-controlled British National Oil Corp., succeeding Lord Kerton who is retiring. Mr. Unger is the managing director of British Aluminium and a BNOB board member.

The First National Bank of Chicago has named Vice President Abdul Jalil Jafar Brussels-based regional head for Western Europe. He is succeeded by the bank's Dubai-based regional head for the Middle East by Vice President Martin White.

Geneva-based R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International has appointed Wolfgang Daele director of operations for Europe, Africa and the Middle East succeeding Gene Wick, who is being transferred to the United States.

Daniel Construction International has named Paul Wige vice president, general manager Europe and Africa, based in Wiesbaden, West Germany.

U.S. Regulators Concerned By Silver Futures Swings
By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP) — Fear that speculators were trying to manipulate silver prices caused a temporary shutdown of one of the nation's two silver futures markets yesterday, and brought new demands for government action to curb runaway commodity speculation.

The Chicago Board of Trade — which handles nearly half of silver futures trading in the United States — delayed the start of business for more than two hours while its board of directors held an emergency meeting. After the meeting, the exchange allowed trading to open and said that no action would be taken at this time.

The exchange said the opening was delayed because of concern that silver futures prices were jumping so erratically that major consumers were unable to use the market. One of the country's handful of silverware makers said yesterday that he dropped out of the futures market a month ago because prices were swinging wildly.

On several occasions recently, silver prices have jumped more in a single day than they increased in the 14 years between 1946 and 1960, said Rodney Steiff, chief executive officer of Kirk-Stieff Co. of Baltimore.

Silver prices have more than tripled this year, sending the price of silverware through the ceiling. Walter Frankland, who heads the Silver Users' Association in Washington, complained that the commodity exchanges and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which oversees them, have failed to act despite overwhelming evidence of irregularities in the market. "We think there is manipulation going on," said Mr. Frankland, "but we're in no position to prove it."

He noted that silver prices have gone up despite increasing supplies of the metal.

The other futures market, the Comex in New York, has warned its brokers quietly that some speculators may be trying to corner the silver market and force up prices, a major metals dealer said yesterday. He said members were told to pay careful attention to "congestion and liquidity" in the market.

Spokesmen for both exchanges said that they have found no evidence that the markets are being manipulated. But a major precious metals trader, who asked not to be identified, said there has been evidence for weeks that silver prices are being forced up by unusually large purchases by a few customers. Several silver industry sources said heavy purchases by a small number of groups of buyers, some of them from overseas.

Foreign purchasers present a difficult enforcement problem, because there is considerable doubt about the legal authority to act against overseas firms. A Swiss firm suspected of trying to manipulate the coffee futures market has gone to court and successfully resisted attempts by the CFTC to make it reveal details of its trading.

U.S. GNP Expands 2.4% in Quarter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Reversing a slump which began in April, the U.S. economy grew at a surprising 2.4-percent annual rate in the third quarter, the Commerce Department reported today.

Most economists had expected an increase — although a considerably smaller one — and almost all of them have been saying a small gain would mean the country is still in or near a recession.

The department said gross national product, the output of goods and services, grew 2.4 percent annually in the third quarter after adjustment for inflation. This followed a 2.3-percent decline the previous quarter and a 1.1-percent rise in the first quarter.

Inflation, as measured by a GNP-based index considered the broadest gauge of underlying trends, was an adjusted 8.4 percent annually in the third quarter, compared with 9.3 percent in both the second and first quarters.

Preliminary Figures
The department reported that real spendable income declined 0.5 percent in the third quarter.

The GNP figures are preliminary and will be revised a month from now.

Big Board Drops Sharply Amid Interest-Rate Fears
NEW YORK, Oct. 19 — Fear of another round of interest-rate increases spurred more heavy stock trading today and New York Stock Exchange prices sank to their lowest level in 7 1/2 months.

Analysts said a surge in the money supply and an apparent credit tightening by the Federal Reserve yesterday led investors to expect the Fed to raise the discount rate again. Just two weeks ago the Fed raised the discount rate to a record 12 percent and stiffened bank reserve requirements, raising fears of a credit crunch and a more severe economic downturn. That sent the stock market into one of the worst one-week slides on record, knocking 59 points off the Dow as panicky selling produced record New York Stock Exchange volume.

'Emotional Feeling'
One analyst said of today's sell-off, "I don't get it at all, the same emotional feeling we were getting last week."

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 15.44 to 814.68, its lowest level since Feb. 28. Declines led advances 1,511 to 162 as turnover swelled to 42.88 million shares.

U.S. Regulators Concerned By Silver Futures Swings
By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP) — Fear that speculators were trying to manipulate silver prices caused a temporary shutdown of one of the nation's two silver futures markets yesterday, and brought new demands for government action to curb runaway commodity speculation.

The Chicago Board of Trade — which handles nearly half of silver futures trading in the United States — delayed the start of business for more than two hours while its board of directors held an emergency meeting. After the meeting, the exchange allowed trading to open and said that no action would be taken at this time.

The exchange said the opening was delayed because of concern that silver futures prices were jumping so erratically that major consumers were unable to use the market. One of the country's handful of silverware makers said yesterday that he dropped out of the futures market a month ago because prices were swinging wildly.

On several occasions recently, silver prices have jumped more in a single day than they increased in the 14 years between 1946 and 1960, said Rodney Steiff, chief executive officer of Kirk-Stieff Co. of Baltimore.

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Spokesmen for both exchanges said that they have found no evidence that the markets are being manipulated. But a major precious metals trader, who asked not to be identified, said there has been evidence for weeks that silver prices are being forced up by unusually large purchases by a few customers. Several silver industry sources said heavy purchases by a small number of groups of buyers, some of them from overseas.

Foreign purchasers present a difficult enforcement problem, because there is considerable doubt about the legal authority to act against overseas firms. A Swiss firm suspected of trying to manipulate the coffee futures market has gone to court and successfully resisted attempts by the CFTC to make it reveal details of its trading.

Peru Willing to Buy
LIMA, Oct. 19 (Reuters) — Peru is prepared to buy all 15 million ounces of the silver that the United States envisages selling from its strategic stockpile, President Manuel Moreyra of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru said yesterday. The U.S. Senate authorized the stockpile depletion on Tuesday. However, Mr. Moreyra said he doubted that the U.S. House would give its required agreement to the sale.

Allen Guthrie, economist at Wharton Economic Forecasting, said the increase was larger than expected but would not significantly change Wharton's forecast of a recession stretching into mid-1980. "We still expect the fourth quarter of 1979 and the first quarter of 1980 to be negative," with unemployment rising and production declining, he said.

The Bank of America's economists had predicted a 1-percent GNP increase for the third quarter. Chase Econometrics Associates expected a "slightly positive" figure. An incomplete, confidential Commerce Department estimate showed a 1.4-percent gain.

Chase Econometrics has said in a report to Congress, however, that "a slight rise in third-quarter real

GNP will not indicate that a recession can be avoided. What it will mean, in fact, is that the fourth quarter and the first quarter of 1980 will be even worse than otherwise."

Chase said several temporary or one-time factors caused an improved third quarter. Social Security payments rose in July. Gasoline lines ended and auto dealers used rebates to increase sales of 1979 models. But these auto sales, Chase said, may be "borrowed from the future."

Bank of America said in its annual economic outlook report it expects a 4-percent growth decline in the fourth quarter and does not see a resumption of real growth until the second quarter of 1980. "The U.S. seems to be on a well-established path to recession," it said.

Fed Seen Tightening Monetary Policy
NEW YORK, Oct. 18 — The Federal Reserve's current monetary policy is likely to remain unclear for at least another week or two, money market analysts say. But, despite inconclusive evidence, some analysts

maintain the Fed's sale of U.S. Treasury bills yesterday was an indication the central bank may be further tightening monetary policy. Federal funds were trading at 13 1/2 percent yesterday when the Fed sold Treasury bills in the open market, draining reserves from the banking network because dealers draw on their bank accounts to pay for the bills. By some estimates, the Fed may have sold about \$1 billion of the securities.

"They obviously tightened," said David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Landon & Co. He called the Fed's action "aggressive," saying his own calculations showed the Fed had to drain only a modest amount of reserves at most. Lawrence Kudlow, chief economist for Bear, Stearns added that "chances of a discount-rate increase are quite substantial."

Rates Rising
After the apparent Fed tightening, market interest rates soared and remained higher today. The latest 13-week Treasury bill, for example, was quoted this afternoon at 12.35 percent bid compared to yesterday's close of 12.15 percent and 11.64 percent Wednesday. The bid on the companion 26-week bill was 12.40 percent compared to 12.15 percent and 11.

Meanwhile, some major banks today raised their broker-loan rates to 15 percent from 14 1/2 percent. The increase in the rate charged brokers with stock as collateral, which often precedes an increase in the prime rate, was made by Bankers Trust, Bank of New York and Chemical Bank.

The shift in monetary policy emphasis announced by Fed Chairman Paul Volcker on Oct. 6 has complicated the task of determining what the Fed's policy is at any given time, the analysts noted.

This is particularly true now because changes in reserve requirements made part of the package have not yet had their full impact on the banking system. Banks hold reserves on balances maintained two weeks earlier, and since the reserve requirement

Italy Sets Loan Limit
ROME, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ) — The Bank of Italy today announced its new ceilings on expansion of bank loans, which fix a maximum growth of 21 percent between May, 1979 and July, 1980.

American Stock Exchange prices fell sharply in active trading as the index lost 4.31 to 205.48.

Shares +117%
Inflation +209%
Houses +311%
Stamps +638%

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Although past performance is no guarantee of what may happen in the future it is worth noting that the sharpest rises are in the most recent years.

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The narrowest definition of a recession is two consecutive quarters of declining inflation-adjusted GNP. But most economists think of a recession as a prolonged period of economic stagnation, declining production, layoffs of workers and rising unemployment during which there can be brief spurts of improvement.

The department said the third-quarter turnaround was attributable to final sales, which increased 4.8 percent following a decline of 3.9 percent in the second quarter. Increases in consumer spending and in net exports accounted for most of the final-sales increase.

Business inventories grew at a \$20-billion rate in the third quarter after rising at a \$33.4-billion rate in the second quarter.

changes became effective Oct. 11, the impact of those changes will not be evident before Nov. 1, the analysts said.

Some analysts said evidence the Fed may have tightened policy yesterday could be forthcoming next week. A sharp increase in member bank borrowings from the Federal Reserve next week could provide that evidence, since it would imply the Fed has not maintained sufficient reserves in the banking system to permit banks to meet their requirements, thereby forcing them to borrow from the Fed, they said.

Even after the initial confusion dissipates, it will still be difficult to determine which reserve statistics should be watched to deduce the Fed's monetary policy, the analysts said.

Three reserve figures that are likely to be focused upon initially as indicators of Fed policy are: borrowed reserves, the amount banks have borrowed from the Fed to meet their reserve requirements; nonborrowed reserves, total reserves minus borrowings from the Fed; and net free or borrowed reserves, reserves that banks hold in excess of their requirements minus their borrowings from the Fed.

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Left: 1883 10 - Blue SG183 Mint - value £450 in 1977 and £2,250 today.
Below: 1902 D Edward VII SG266 Mint - value £350 in 1977 and £4,200 today.

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1979 2010

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

First Boston			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue.....	30.5	28.3	28.3
Profits.....	3.05	3.35	3.35
Per Share.....	0.60	N.A.	N.A.
Revenue.....	1979	1978	1977
Revenue.....	90.8	73.6	73.6
Profits.....	9.65	5.35	5.35
Per Share.....	2.07	1.57	1.57
Inland Steel *			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue.....	926.7	817.6	817.6
Profits.....	33.21	39.86	39.86
Per Share.....	1.62	1.94	1.94
Revenue.....	1979	1978	1977
Revenue.....	2,790.	2,420.	2,420.
Profits.....	106.67	109.22	109.22
Per Share.....	5.14	5.33	5.33
* Net after preferred dividends.			
Inland Steel's 3rd quarter earnings published in the IHT of Oct. 11 were incorrect and should be replaced with the above.			
Nabisco			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue.....	592.0	546.0	546.0
Profits.....	18.85	23.70	23.70
Per Share.....	0.52	0.73	0.73
Revenue.....	1979	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,700.	1,600.	1,600.
Profits.....	64.89	67.00	67.00
Per Share.....	2.00	2.08	2.08
National Can *			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue.....	327.6	288.6	288.6
Profits.....	17.67	3.06	3.06
Per Share.....	1.84	0.30	0.30
Revenue.....	1979	1978	1977
Revenue.....	866.5	745.4	745.4
Profits.....	38.51	16.65	16.65
Per Share.....	4.04	1.79	1.79
* 1978 figures and results for first half of 1979 restated.			

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

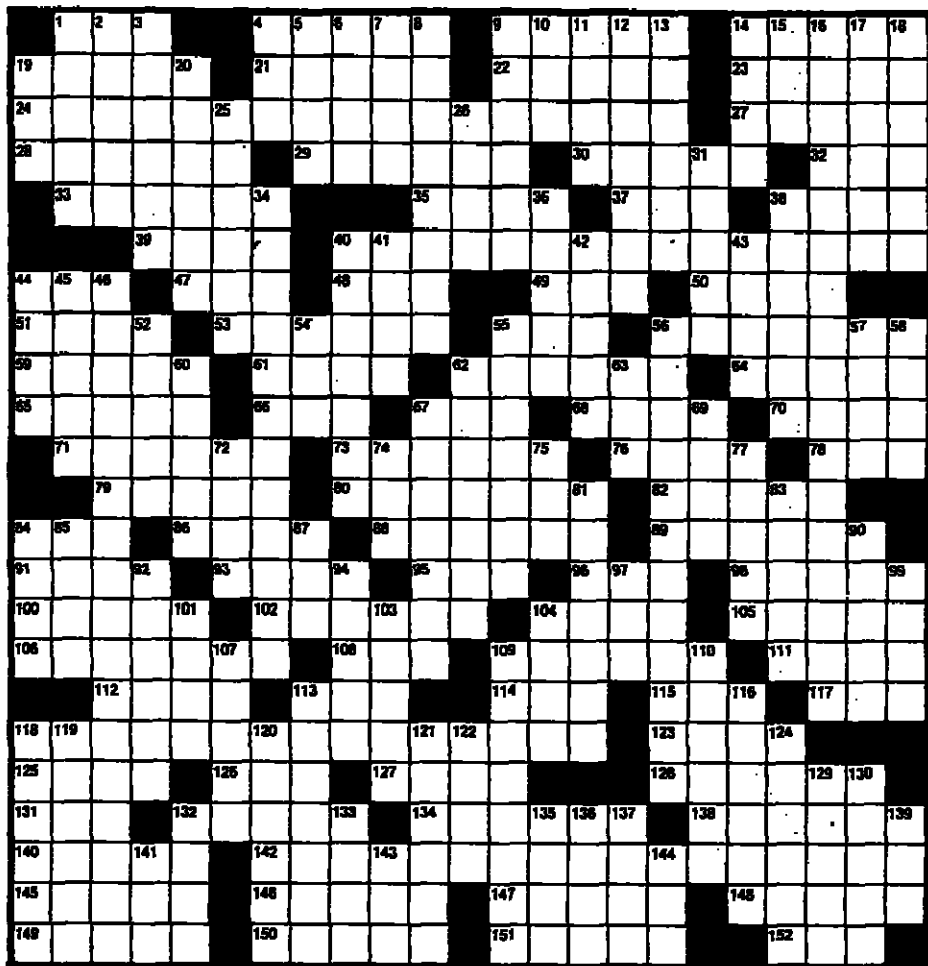
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12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.
1894	1894	Marrior	1.6	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	179	179	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	39	31	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1895	1895	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	180	180	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	40	32	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1896	1896	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	181	181	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	41	33	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1897	1897	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	182	182	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	42	34	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1898	1898	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	183	183	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	43	35	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1899	1899	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	184	184	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	44	36	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1900	1900	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	185	185	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	45	37	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1901	1901	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	186	186	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	46	38	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1902	1902	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	187	187	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	47	39	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1903	1903	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	188	188	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	48	40	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1904	1904	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	189	189	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	49	41	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1905	1905	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	190	190	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	50	42	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1906	1906	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	191	191	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	51	43	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1907	1907	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	192	192	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	52	44	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1908	1908	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	193	193	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	53	45	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1909	1909	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	194	194	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	54	46	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1910	1910	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	195	195	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	55	47	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1911	1911	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	196	196	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	56	48	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1912	1912	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	197	197	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	57	49	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1913	1913	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	198	198	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	58	50	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1914	1914	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	199	199	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	59	51	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1915	1915	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	200	200	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	60	52	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1916	1916	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	201	201	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	61	53	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1917	1917	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	202	202	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	62	54	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1918	1918	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	203	203	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	63	55	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1919	1919	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	204	204	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	64	56	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1920	1920	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	205	205	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	65	57	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1921	1921	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	206	206	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	66	58	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1922	1922	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	207	207	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	67	59	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1923	1923	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	208	208	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	68	60	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1924	1924	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	209	209	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	69	61	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1925	1925	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	210	210	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	70	62	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1926	1926	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	211	211	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	71	63	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1927	1927	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	212	212	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	72	64	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1928	1928	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	213	213	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	73	65	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1929	1929	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	214	214	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	74	66	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1930	1930	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	215	215	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	75	67	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1931	1931	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	216	216	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	76	68	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1932	1932	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	217	217	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	77	69	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1933	1933	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	218	218	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	78	70	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1934	1934	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	219	219	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	79	71	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1935	1935	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	220	220	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	80	72	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1936	1936	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	221	221	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	81	73	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1937	1937	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	222	222	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	82	74	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1938	1938	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	223	223	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	83	75	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1939	1939	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	224	224	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	84	76	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1940	1940	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	225	225	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	85	77	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1941	1941	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	226	226	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	86	78	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1942	1942	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	227	227	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	87	79	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1943	1943	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	228	228	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	88	80	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1944	1944	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	229	229	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	89	81	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31
1945	1945	Marior	1.2	1.0	782	1695	1695	—	—	230	230	NEUCL	1.2	1.1	83	2294	2294	—	—	90	82	PHNE	0.30	12	150	31	31	31	31

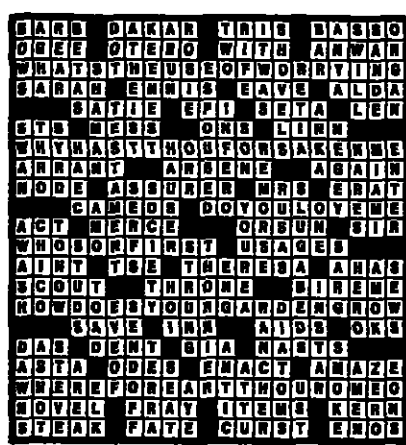
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Letter-Perfect By David J. Pohl and John M. Samson



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

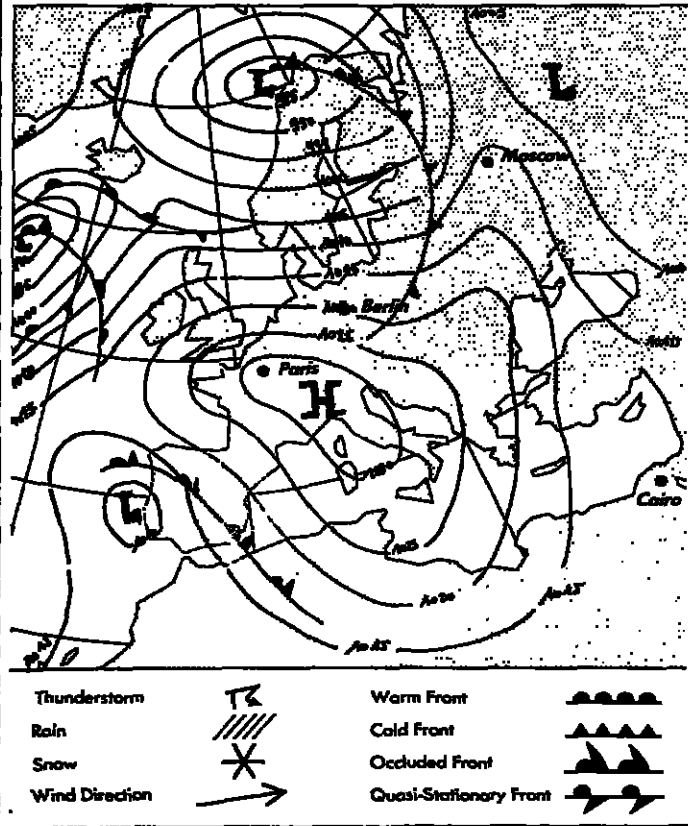


DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
1 Judgment	16 Turkey's highest point	31 Examination	85 Engine sound	128 Glacial mass
2 Stone monument	17 Turkey's highest point	32 Tasty tidbits	86 Eyelashes	129 Jumble
3 Selection	18 Athlete/actor	33 First place	87 Emollient	130 Seemann's miles
4 Royal letters	19 Stake	34 Unit of force	88 Of vision	131 Slapping sounds
5 out (gut)	20 Result	35 Result	89 Tibetan gazelle	132 Doyen
6 City in Germany	21 Münster man	36 Place	90 Steno's slip	133 Fares
7 Sewing case	22 Canvas support	37 Trial witness, of a sort	91 Robert Warren	134 Range
8 Civil War battle site, 1862	23 Lawgiver	38 Expose	92 Pledge or risk	135 Genus of 114
9 Coupert's "Tic"	24 Actress Jacqueline	39 Trifles	93 Portable chair	136 Stare amorously
10 Jerusalem's Mosque of the Dome	25 "Libertador"	40 Legionsaire, e.g.	94 Almost a direct hit	137 "Vulcan's chimney"
11 Jerusalem's Mosque of the Dome	26 Osmochoe	41 Stengel follower	95 "Anna Christie" playwright	138 Forage plant
12 Imperils	27 Tasteless	42 Rural Roman god	96 Former	139 Verdi aria
13 Conductor/composer	28 Greek peak	43 Famished	97 Pundits	140 Squid's defense
14 Lament	29 Aside	44 Photocopies	98 Composer Bloch	141 Anne de Beaupré
15 Letters on a chasuble	30 f	45 Askew		

WEATHER

C	F	C	F	C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	18 64	Overcast	MADRID	17 63	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	15 59	Misty	MIAMI	28 82	Fair
ANKARA	20 68	Overcast	MILAN	17 63	Fair
ATHENS	20 68	Overcast	MONTREAL	5 41	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26 79	Fair	MOSCOW	5 41	Rain
BELGRADE	12 54	Cloudy	MUNICH	11 52	Fair
BERLIN	15 59	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14 57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	14 57	Fair	NICE	21 70	Fair
BUCHAREST	18 64	Fair	OSLO	29 84	Overcast
BUDAPEST	15 59	Cloudy	PARIS	14 57	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23 73	Overcast	PRAGUE	10 50	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12 54	Overcast	ROME	21 70	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	20 68	Overcast	SOFIA	9 48	Overcast
DUBLIN	16 61	Rain	STOCKHOLM	9 48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12 54	Overcast	TEHRAN	24 75	Fair
FLORENCE	18 64	Fair	TEL AVIV	29 84	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12 54	Fair	TOKYO	25 77	Cloudy
GENEVA	13 55	Fair	TUNIS	25 77	Cloudy
Helsinki	1 32	Rain	VIENNA	16 61	Overcast
HOUSTON	28 82	Cloudy	WARSAW	8 46	Misty
ISTANBUL	26 79	Overcast	WASHINGTON	20 68	Fair
LAS PALMAS	19 64	Overcast	ZURICH	13 55	Misty
LISBON	17 63	Cloudy			
LONDON	17 63	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	21 70	Cloudy			

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Chili Cook-Off Sponsors Promise Hot Weekend and Lots of Water

ROSAMOND, Calif., Oct. 19 (UPI) — The competition will be hot this weekend in the Mojave Desert as pots of chili — chili with beef, chili with pork, even chili with buffalo, chicken, raccoon, armadillo, moose, reindeer, rabbit, rattlesnake and chopped camel hump — bubble away.

The occasion is the World's Championship Chili Cook-Off, which is expected to draw 30,000 people before the final judging on Sunday.

"We have regional cook-off winners from 33 states plus entrants from Tahiti, England, Mexico and Australia," said C.V. Wood Jr., the retired chairman of McCulloch Oil, who is the chief judge and the undefeated chili champion.

"There are 10 different kinds of chilies and a big variety of meats,"

BOOKS

FREUD, BIOLOGIST OF THE MIND

Beyond the Psychoanalytic Legend

By Frank Sulloway. Basic. Illustrated. 612 pp. \$20.

Reviewed by John Leonard

TO a degree, "Freud, Biologist of the Mind" has been packaged, and will probably be reviewed in most places, as a "revisionist" biography. Frank Sulloway — a 32-year-old post-doctoral fellow in psychology at the University of California at Berkeley who seems to have spent a good deal of time among the Harvard sociobiologists — will tell us that Freud was not nearly as original as he thought he was, that he conveniently forgot or failed to credit the ideas and the help he got from many other people, that he hushed up "the biological substratum" of psychoanalytic theory, and that he invented, and his disciples "propagandized," a myth of the lonely hero, reviled by the Victorians, wrestling in "splendid isolation" with the demons of the unconscious, creating a "pure psychology" and a "new science," the stuff of movies if not of intellectual history.

Resistance

One might as well admit to a certain amount of resistance. Those of us who claim Freud as a hero of literature would prefer not to see him in the clutches of sociobiology, which proposes a very different "return of the repressed." Anyway, resistance is a perfectly proper stance in the critical repertoire. As Philip Rabin pointed out: "In the psychoanalytic texts, the word 'resistance' appears as a loaded term, for in their deployment of it, the exponents of depth-psychology tend to assume exactly what is their business to prove." The same might apply to intellectual historians.

Happily, it doesn't apply here. The substance is more than the package. "After all," Sulloway concedes, "Freud really was a hero." From Nietzsche, he may have borrowed the notions of sublimation and the id, as well as the idea that civilization is founded on "a renunciation of instinct." From Wilhelm Fliess, he probably heard about bisexuality and latency. From sexologists like Krafft-Ebing, Havelock Ellis and Albert Moll, he was acquainted with such terms as libido, narcissism, autoeroticism and erotogenic zones. Even in Vienna, infantile sexuality was much discussed. Bruce, Charcot and Breuer were obvious influences. People had thought about dreams before 1900. Darwin's evolutionary biology was the sea everybody swam in in the late 19th century, even as, today, "we are all Freudians in the same invisible sense." Nevertheless, like Marx, and Darwin, like any genius, Freud was a synthesizer. To feed him an idea was to see it "transformed." He sought a comprehensive explanation of the human mind, always revising after the disastrous childhood "seduction" theory, and in this, like his dazzling prose, he was heroic. He changed the way we think about ourselves.

Certainly, he wasn't generous. To accuse Moll of having stolen his concept of infantile sexuality, when Moll had published a paper on it almost 10 years before Freud, was unfair. So was not mentioning Fliess, with whom he had worked for 15 years, in his "Autobiography."

Marx and Darwin also had their problems with "priority" and were, of course, unfair. All great artists insist on being sui generis, even as they kill their fathers, as the Yale English department could tell the Harvard sociobiologists.

As for "biological substratum" in Freud's thinking, we would be silly to deny it. He believed that Lamarck was right: acquired characteristics can be inherited. And that Ernst Haeckel was right: ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny. Otherwise, how could the childhood of the individual recapitulate the childhood of the race? What would happen to Primal Horde and the Oedipus complex? Ever the dualist, really a Platonist, identifying with Hannibal and Cromwell and Napoleon and Moses, he pretended to a monotheism that would lead his fragile brainchild into our promised century, safe from other, harder sciences.

That he was full of biology comes as no thunderous surprise. Back in 1955, Lionel Trilling, who never met a sociobiologist, remarked: "The place of biology in Freud's system of thought has often been commented on, and generally adversely." It happens that Lamarck and Haeckel were wrong, which is embarrassing for any theory. Trilling isn't cited in Sulloway's staggering bibliography, nor are Herbert Marcuse and Norman Brown, the two most significant "revisionists" of recent years.

Darwinian Influence

Sulloway underestimates the anti-Semitism of Freud's Vienna. (He might consult Mark Twain.) He rides his thesis — really, he liked Freud too hard. If I'd published "The Interpretation of Dreams," I'd expect more than 11 reviews in a year. Because one of those reviews was 3,000 words long, the others had to average 450 words each! But he is superb on the Darwinian influence, the overrated "self-analysis" and the very texture of intellectual history: how ideas are born.

What's missing is much of a sense of Freud as a revolutionary and as an epic poet, his tragic fatalism and his notion of a "self" in opposition to culture. The conservative neo-Freudians, like the conservative sociobiologists, are not at all in any opposition to culture, at least this one. How sad. Where is "resistance" when we need it?

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



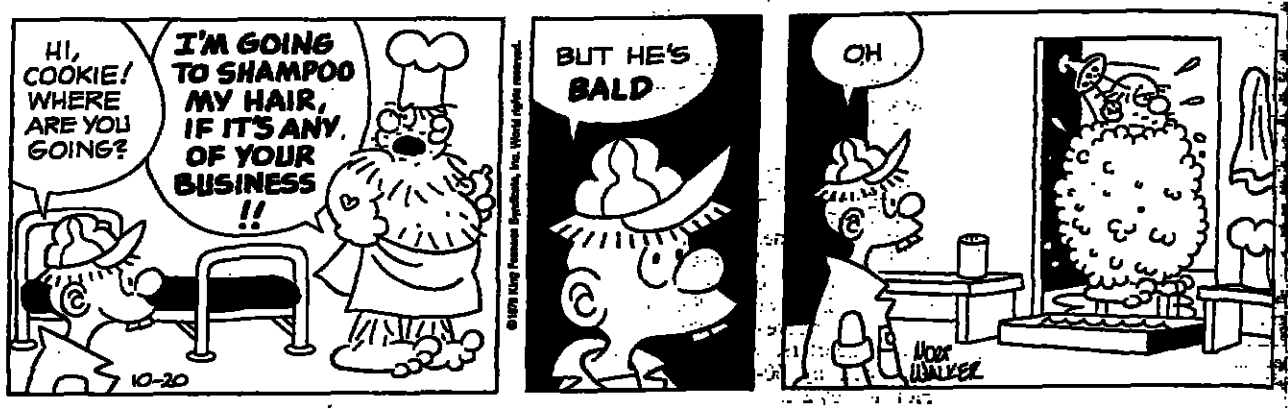
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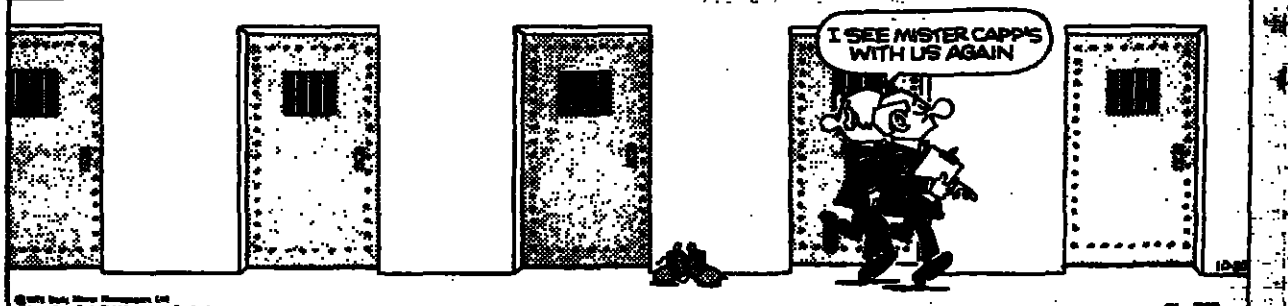
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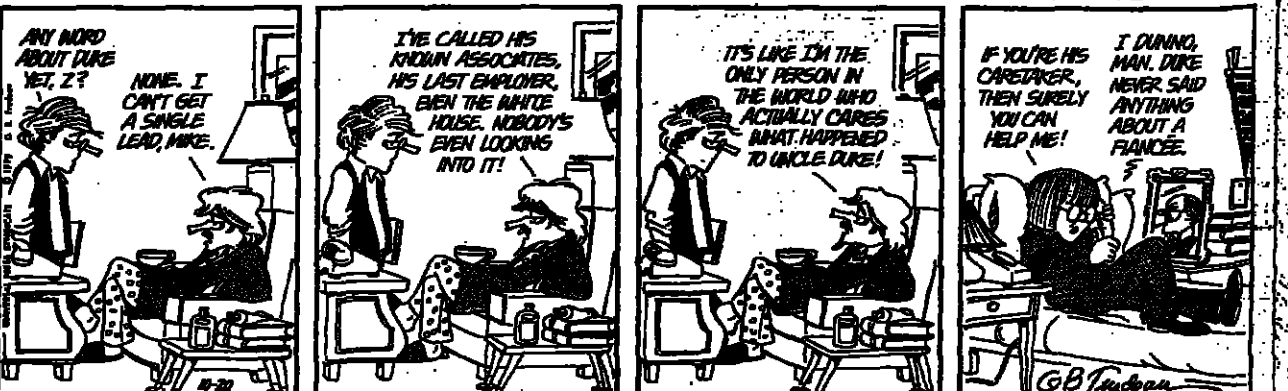
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

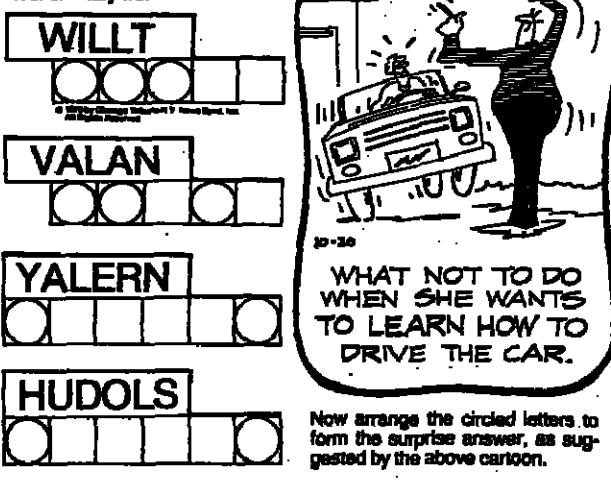


DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: WILL, VALAN, YALERN, HUDOLS (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: SCOUR LATCH BAFFLE EULOGY
Answer: What the doughnut tycoon was—A "HOLE"—SALER

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Art Buchwald

The Irresistible Rise Of the Baggage Man

WASHINGTON — It's hard to believe that another presidential campaign is under way. It seems like only yesterday the luggage handlers for the candidates were running down the motel halls shouting, "Bags will be picked up at 4:30 in the morning for a 7 o'clock departure from the airport."



Buchwald

Good luggage handling is the key to any successful political campaign. If a newspaperman gets his luggage when he arrives at his room, he is more apt to write a favorable article on the candidate. If for some reason the bags are lost he will file item after item on how disorganized the staff is and how poorly the candidate is doing on the road.

Veterans of previous political campaigns take luggage handlers very seriously. These young, pink-checked, eager men and women checking off bags in the lobby of a hotel could, if their candidate wins, wind up sitting behind large desks in the White House, chewing out Cabinet officers, generals, State Department brass and members of the Fourth Estate.

It doesn't matter whether it's a Republican or Democratic administration, the winning candidate always makes sure his luggage handlers are not forgotten.

Someone may ask, "What qualifies a man or woman who can handle baggage to be appointed to one of the highest positions in the land?"

Record Set by Jewel Sale

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (UPI) — A two-day sale of precious-stone jewelry set a world record of \$8.6 million for a jewel auction yesterday, surpassing a figure of \$7.9 million set at a 1977 Swiss auction. The sale at Sotheby Parke Bernet's galleries was marked by enthusiastic bidding and almost total disregard of the estimates of each of the 450 items. A sale total of about \$7 million had been expected.

The answer is a candidate who can trust a member of his staff to see that the bags of his entourage are moved from town to town safely and efficiently. It is certain that person has the stuff to make up a balanced budget for the country.

In every presidential campaign there is one outstanding luggage handler, and it pays for a reporter to cultivate him because he knows that if the candidate succeeds this staffer will be the key adviser to the president.

During the last campaign I became fast friends with a 23-year-old man who started out as a Carter luggage tagger in Florida. This meant he tagged all the bags and loaded and unloaded them on the trucks going to and from airports. While other reporters were buying drinks and dinners for Carter's speechwriters and managers I bought meals for the luggage tagger. It was a good investment because he worked his way up from tagging bags to actually assisting them to the right rooms. Sure enough, when Carter became president my friend was assigned a desk 20 feet from the Oval Office and there isn't a domestic or foreign decision made in the United States which doesn't go through him.

Now 26 years old, the former baggage master has a staff of 40 people working for him. Because I was nice to him he is always available when I want to see him.

I asked him the other day if, since Carter was going out on the campaign trail every week, he would go back to his old job of seeing that our luggage got to our rooms.

"I wish I had the time," he said. "But I have to handle the SALT-2 treaty, the energy bill, ride herd on the Federal Reserve Bank, testify on the Hill about the DC-10 and decide what we should do about the Chrysler Corp."

"You've certainly come a long way," I said.

"It was a gamble," he smiled. "I knew if Carter won I'd either get this job or an appointment to the Supreme Court. But if he'd lost I'd now be working in the lost and found department at Eastern Airlines."

Camelot Rises on Boston Bay

By Wolf von Eckardt

BOSTON (WP) — It took longer to build President John Fitzgerald Kennedy's library than it took him to build his career.

But Saturday, the Kennedy Library Museum on Boston Harbor will at last be dedicated and turned over to the U.S. government. Eighteen years of planning, bickering, controversy and frustration now seem worth it.

A breathtaking site, stunning architecture and arresting displays combine in what is hardly ever achieved these days — an eloquent public monument.

The Kennedy Library Museum's designer is I.M. Pei & Partners, architects of the much-praised East Building of the National Gallery of Art.

Pei's composition — a triangle full of books and archives, two movie theaters in the round, a busy subterranean exhibition area, and a lofty glass pavilion pointing out to sea — adds up to a statement that seems almost as moving, unified and simple as the marble obelisk built on the Washington Mall to honor George Washington.

Living Drama

But if Washington's memorial is a symbol in stone, JFK's memorial of glass and white concrete, filled with memorabilia, electronic sound and photographic light, is living drama.

Citizen protests forced the \$12-million Library Museum from a site on the Charles River near Harvard Square in Cambridge, where President Kennedy had wanted it built. The citizens feared being drowned in traffic and deluged by tourists.

After examining about 30 other locations, the Library Corporation reluctantly settled with a one-vote majority, it was rumored on what seemed a bleak promontory south of South Boston along Dorchester Bay. It was mostly landfill — 9.5 acres of it — offered by Robert Wood, the president of the University of Massachusetts.

Not promising at first sight, perhaps, and yet no site could be more exhilarating for its purpose.

The snobbish old school tie with Harvard is gone, to be sure.

But Dorchester Bay, lined to one side with Boston's Promethean skyline, dotted with green islands, and focusing your view along a shipping lane that for nearly 200 years has been called "President's Road," has a grandeur the dear old Charles River lacks.

It seems fortunate in retrospect that President Kennedy's shrine is no ivory tower among ivy-covered towers. His memorial stands in the beauty and ugliness, promise and failure, of America's late 20th-century environment.

Storage Tank

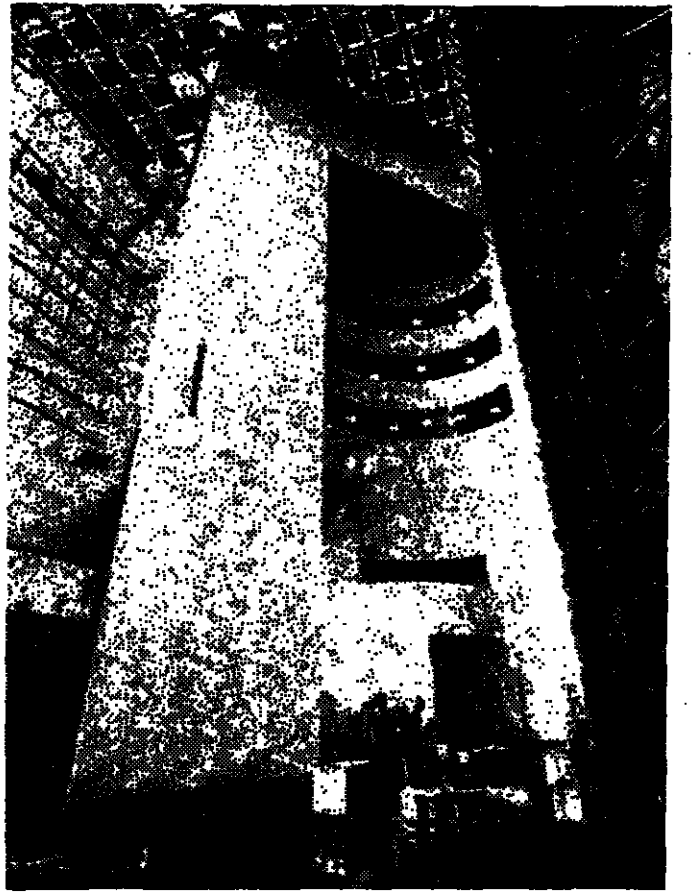
You get there in a seven-minute taxi ride from Boston's Government Center (or a brief shuttle bus ride from the Columbia rapid transit station) along Morrissey Boulevard, another messy American strip development. What catches your eye, amid the free-

way loops, smokestacks and industrial structures, however, is that wonderful Boston Gas Co. storage tank which, some years ago, Sister Corita Kent made so gloriously colorful.

Cerebral Exercise

Like all of Pei's recent work, notably the National Gallery East Building, the library is a cerebral exercise in geometry, constructed with luxurious attention to detail. There are three distinct elements: The 100-foot-high triangular library tower, the low drum at its base, which houses the museum; and the soaring pavilion, which half embraces the first two elements like a cape on a man.

The complexity appears in the way these three simple elements and their adjacent terraces and stairs emerge from the ground and interlock into one structure.



Kennedy Library will be dedicated Saturday.

form. But once you enter the building and perceive how it all works, it seems simple again. The strange form becomes convincing.

As in Colonial Williamsburg, style, JFK Library visitors are first processed through twin theaters to see a 25-minute film produced by Charles Guggenheim.

The theaters empty onto the floor below, where a series of exhibits, designed by graphic artists Ivan Chermayeff and Tom Geismar, in collaboration with Kennedy family members and friends, explore various aspects of the president's private and public life. One slide show depicts a day in the president's life (Sept. 25, 1962). Another shows excerpts from news conferences. Still another illustrates his program for the mentally retarded.

There are more than 750 photographs and more than 3,000 objects from personal scrapbooks and collections. There are larger-than-life color transparencies. There is something for everyone — from Jacqueline Kennedy's dresses to a U.S. marshal's helmet dented in a civil-rights demonstration.

There are culture and humor, schmaltz and grandeur, pictures of cellist Pablo Casals and astronaut Alan Shepard Jr. There is much about Robert Kennedy.

From all this, you step into that vast glass enclosure looking out on the open ocean.

Precedent

The idea for a Kennedy Library was first voiced in November, 1961, by the president himself. He wished, he announced, to follow the precedent established by Franklin D. Roosevelt and donate his papers and memorabilia to the National Archives. He asked his friends to build a library to house them. The library was to be associated with Harvard University.

At the Saturday ceremony, Sen. Edward Kennedy will transfer this family shrine to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration, which administers the presidential library system.

The library will finally open 18 years after President Kennedy first asked for it. It took him only five years from the time he was first elected to Congress to become president.

PEOPLE: Mrs. de Gaulle Returns To Hospital in Paris

Yvonne de Gaulle, widow of the late French president, has been hospitalized for the second time this year. Mrs. de Gaulle, 79, underwent surgery in July, then spent a month in Val de Grace military hospital in Paris. No reason was given for her readmission to Val de Grace. Mrs. de Gaulle lives in a closely guarded privacy at a Paris retirement home run by nuns. She rarely has been seen in public since her husband died in 1970.

The final novel of Alberto Moravia, Italy's best-known living writer, has been ordered imported as obscene by a magistrate in the central Italian city of Aquila. "La Vita Intima" (Inner Life), published in June, 1978, it describes the love life of a beautiful Italian adolescent. The 71-year-old author said it would be his last full-length book. Under Italian law, the magistrate's ruling has nationwide force. In Tokyo, a film director and a publisher were acquitted of obscenity by a court following the publication of a book of poems from the award-winning film "Realm of the Senses." Nagisa Oshima, director of the film, which won the international critics' prize at the 1976 Cannes film festival, and Hajime Takemura, president of the Sanichi Shobo publishing company, had been charged with publishing an obscene book.

In Los Angeles, motorcycle policemen, a helicopter, plainclothes security men and a bomb-sniffing dog guarded Princess Margaret in the wake of publicity given to a remark attributed to her, describing the Irish as "pigs." The police said they were on the lookout for pro-Irish demonstrators who might stage protests against the princess despite her denial that she made the remark.

In Ogden, Utah, little dresses and shoes, new bonnets and puppets greeted former Siamese twins Lisa and Elsie Hansen on their second birthday, their first as separate individuals. The girls, still unable to walk without help and with only skin covering part of their heads, played with their baby sister, Shaylyn. The blond twins were separated May 30 in 1936 hours of pioneering surgery at the University of Utah Medical Center. Lisa and Elsie are the first Siamese twins successfully separated when the area of

cranial involvement was so severe. Portions of their brains connected and they shared blood vessels. "This birthday is a great joy for us," said Elsie Hansen, 22. The twins still have surgery to reconstruct their skulls. Elsie Hansen, 24, said doctors "take bone from their ribs and a sort of framework over brains. They say it will fill in properly to form a hard cover. The twins can walk if their legs are held, and they continue to undergo therapy to strengthen unused muscles before they were

In Bangkok, Joan Baez said nothing she had seen in Thailand refugee camps during the past days had changed her mind of the Vietnam War. "If I had it all over again I'd be back in the streets again singing my head off, said the folk singer who became a heroine to millions of young Vietnam War protesters during the '60s. Baez, who is leading a campaign against the Vietnamese communists for gross violations of human rights and who has been Hanoi's aging leaders "17 years Stalinists," said she had no more reconciling her anti-war record with her current stand because she supported the Communists in the first place. "I know it's hard to be a person to understand," she said, "because I did go to Hanoi and did Jane Fonda and they mixed up with her." A self-described "nonviolent activist," she thinks the word pacifist has been worn out — Baez is on a "fasting" tour of Southeast Asian refugee camps. After visiting refugee centers in Malaysia and Indonesia, she will fly to Rome next week where she is "90 percent" of seeing Pope John Paul II. "I am I can persuade him to pass some of those Latin American countries to take some more refugees," she said.

A Dutch historian has named that a mistress of the late Hendrik of the Netherlands, of Queen Juliana, bore him in 1924. The prince died in 1944. He was the only child of his marriage to Queen Juliana, who was previously undisclosed birth of illegitimate half brother, reigning monarch was claimed the ninth book written by Prince Louis de Jong, mainly on the role in World War II. —SAMUEL JUREN

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